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Swedish Inventor Has New Oil Light

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Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

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Three Days on Tariffs

By R. J. DEACHMAN

THE modern Tariff Board is a place where protectionists' balloons are pricked and protectionist bubbles are dissipated. The board met at half-past ten on the morning of January 18. Quite a little band of watchers had gathered together. The first to the mat was R. M. Wolvin. Mr. Wolvin is the head of the British Empire Steel Corporation Ltd. You have heard of it before. This institution has been in politics in Canada for a good many years. If there is anything for which it has not asked, history does not record the fact. On this particular occasion it demanded a duty on Anthracite screenings and coke, and also asked for a bounty to be paid on the coal produced from its own mines and used in the process of smelting its own iron from its own mines in its own plant. Personally, I should be tickled to death to give these gentlemen all they ask, but there are other people more deserving. What about a bounty to our fishermen when they are eating their own fish? And why not a bounty to the farmer on every bushel of seed he sows? But no farmer ever thought of asking for that! It's only a steel magnate with a bountiful income who can develop sufficient gall to make these preposterous requests.

Hard Fighting

Still Mr. Wolvin did not get very far. He is a born strategist. He was under the impression that he could come before the board and get the whole thing fixed up in time to catch the evening train for Montreal, and so get back to the quiet contemplation of his rich pickings in the eventide. But the best laid schemes of mice and men go glimmering down the after gang-plank. A tariff board doesn't work that way. In days of old we were told that:

"Each bloomin' protectionist gets what he axes,
And the people their usual soft solder and taxes."

It's not that way now. Mr. Wolvin read a long brief. When he was through with it I had the pleasure of asking for an adjournment for 30 days. About 14 other opposing parties supported my contention. It was only right that we should have time to consider the thing! Opposition came from as far West as Alberni, as far East as Halifax. The makers of coke from Winnipeg were present. Importers of coal from Ontario were there. All this brings out the essential difference between the old and the new method of handling a tariff case.

In the old days Mr. Wolvin would have presented his story to the Minister of Finance. It would have been presented in private. The Minister of Finance would have asked the advice of departmental officials. Departmental officials have grown up in the atmosphere and association of big business. The other parties to the application would never have been heard. The whole thing would have been settled without any reference whatever to the parties really interested. The annoying thing about a tariff board sitting, to men, who, like Mr. Wolvin, are seeking government pay, is that the whole story has to be told in the open and the public gets a chance to become wise in regard to the actual happenings. Now the case will come up again in about a month. After that there will probably be another hearing on it. Meanwhile publicity lets in the light, and gentlemen like Mr. Wolvin do not play so well in the calcium glare.

Dear Syrup

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company was the next applicant for a hand-out. It seems that they have been making a lot of money out of refining sugar, but looking around for more worlds to conquer, they bethought themselves of the bright idea of getting a higher tariff on syrup, and so they sent in an application to the board which contains this bright gem of thought: "I am not asking for any protection on our product. All I ask is that the duty on syrups entering this country should not be lower than we pay on the raw material in the finished product." He then goes on to point out that the duty at present is 50 cents a hundred pounds, and that he would like to have it raised to \$1.05 per hundred pounds. So you see all the gentleman asks is the privilege of raising the price of your syrup 55 cents per hundred pounds! There are more dark mysteries in the

sugar tariff than in the seances of the spiritualists. The more one comes to examine it, the more highly does he regard it as a masterpiece of finesse so far as the refiners are concerned. It has been adjusted and re-adjusted from time to time and always in favor of the sugar refiners. Sometimes we come to the conclusion that we have done many things to help the sugar planters of the West Indies. We have given a preference to them. We have been under the delusion that the consumers in this country benefited from this action. Nothing of the kind! The Canadian tariff on sugar has been written by the sugar refiners for a generation. Its art and technique is complete. The only thing the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company wanted was to gild the structure in one place. Aside from that in their view it was nearly perfect.

The one contention which they tried to make was that the tax upon their raw material was higher than on the finished product. They argued that for that reason they were entitled to increased protection. Canada Starch Company, manufacturers of corn syrups, supported the application of the British Columbia Refining Company. They import their raw material free of duty.

Now, evidently, if we were to raise the tariff for the British Columbia refiner, because there was a duty on his raw material, then surely we should lower the tariff upon syrups, the raw materials of which enter this country duty free. That is sane. That is logical. But things which are sane and logical have no reference to protection. So these two gentlemen, representing different ends of the country, stood up before the tariff board and one of them said unto the chairman: "Increase the tariff upon my product because my raw material is heavily taxed," and the other said, "raise the tariff on my product, too, because my raw material is not taxed at all," and the chairman, the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, having a bright sense of humor, said unto these gentlemen: "We will think over this matter very seriously," and the last time I saw the chairman, he was walking along Sparks Street thinking seriously.

Tin, Tin!

Some time ago an application came before the board asking for a duty on tin. These chaps were going to bring in the tin from Bolivia—smelt it in Quebec and sell it to those manufacturers in the Province of Ontario who use tin in some form or other in the production of their finished product. And their name is legion! Manufacturers of dairy utensils, automobiles, babbitt metal and scores of others use tin in some form. Now all of these users of tin are manufacturers. Get that point clear. They are not wild men from the West who believe in low tariffs or ensanguined radicals who desire to have all things torn up by the roots or thrown to the dogs. They are the real flower of the protectionist flock, but they did not support the application. Instead of that they hired an eminent K.C. from Montreal. He prepared an elaborate brief, he argued for two hours and a half to prove his contention that the Dominion of Canada would be poorer and not richer if this application were granted. I have heard a good many discussions of the tariff. I have been present when some very able farmers tore protectionists' arguments to shreds and tatters, but this was the first time in my life I ever had the privilege of listening to a lawyer, and a highly paid one at that, contending with forensic eloquence, that raising a tariff would be a dirty day's work and a real injury to our beloved land. And the bill was paid by the manufacturers! Smile at that!

Parchment Paper

The paper in which creamery and dairy butter is wrapped is called "vegetable parchment." It is manufactured in the Province of Ontario. The manufacturers now have a tariff of 25 per cent. They want 35 per cent. I have not a doubt that if they had had 35 to start with, they would have asked for 45. The protectionist appetite can never be satisfied. I was personally very much interested in this application because the Saskatchewan Dairy Association asked me to oppose it and when one begins to dig to the bottom of these things they become amazingly interesting.

It seems that this factory produces

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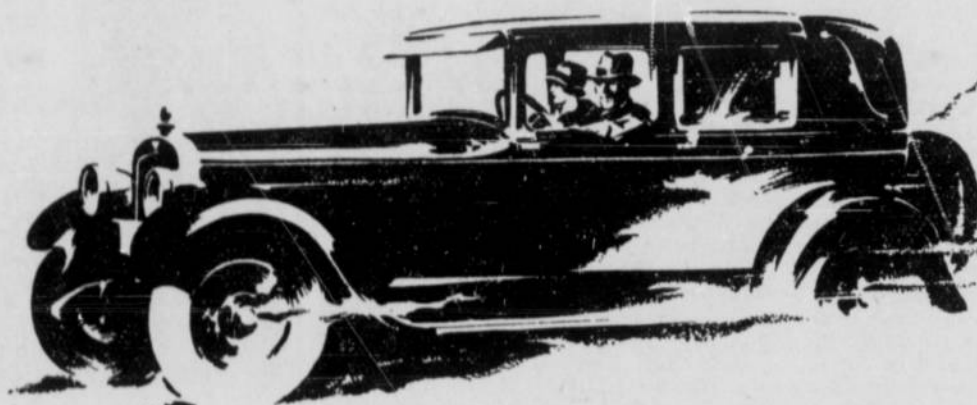
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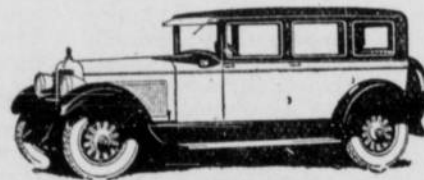
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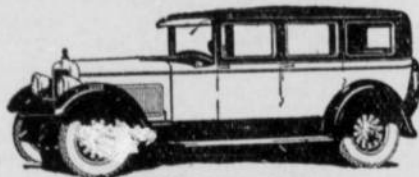
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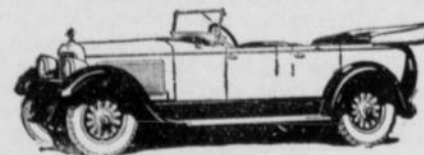
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about 920 tons of parchment paper in a year. We import about 260 tons. That gives us a total of 1,180 tons or 2,360,000 pounds. The declared value for import purposes is 12 cents per pound. An increase of ten per cent in the tariff would raise the price over a cent per pound, but let us be generous about this thing and say that it increased it only one cent. That would bring an added cost to the users of parchment paper of \$23,600 per year, or almost enough to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the entire capital stock of the company making this product.

But that is not all! When you increase the price at the point of primary production you have only started the ball to roll. Every man who later handles the product adds a percentage for his own benefit and an additional increase of \$23,600 may easily become \$40,000 or more by the time it reaches the ultimate consumer.

Legal Twisting

The applicants had two lawyers to present their case. Their contention was that parchment paper was a highly advanced product so far as stage of manufacturer was concerned, and that, therefore, it should carry a higher tariff than ordinary paper. The difficulty with that contention was that there is no such principle embodied in our tariff structure. Tariffs in the past have been built up by the relative strength or weakness of opposing forces. If some designing schemer came forward with a proposition to increase the tariff he was usually successful if he reached the proper sources and could make his cry sufficiently vocal to get action. It is impossible to trace any logical guiding principle in the Canadian custom tariff and the effort of these gentlemen to do so was a bleak and dismal failure. In fact, I imagine that they almost caught a glimpse of their own absurdity. One of the counsel for the applicants suggested that a tariff was there for the purpose of aiding manufacturers and rather insinuated that it was hardly within the law to refuse a request, but while such arguments might carry weight at a meeting of the C.M.A., they fall very flat at a sitting of the T.B.

One of the most amusing features of this application was the examination conducted by A. W. Neill, M.P., of Alberni. Mr. Neill is one of those slow moving, cautious, long-headed chaps who can see through a stone wall as well as any man who sits in the House of Commons. There is a stubborn persistency about him that is most annoying to pap-seekers. He wanted to know how much money they were making and, of course, they did not want to tell. So far applicants for higher protection have not been compelled to reveal their financial statements to common people. They give their balance sheets to the board, but they are given no confidence. The public has a right to know. The common people are footing the bill—why should the information not be given?

Mr. Neill's persistent and thorough examination revealed the fact that while these people were getting about 15 cents per pound for their paper it was costing the ultimate consumer 35 to 50 cents a pound. There is the peculiar thing about protection. It is built on the theory that high prices are desirable. Under lower tariff conditions these men would be forced to get closer to the consumer and thus eliminate some at least, of the enormous burden of waste now going on. I do not think the application for increase will be granted.

U.F.W.A. Officers for 1927

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Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Convention most successful---Association active on liquor question---Co-operative marketing and rural welfare

THE 24th annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held in Portage la Prairie from January 11 to 14, was one of the most successful and enthusiastic in the history of the organization. Over 300 accredited delegates were present, the registration the first day being 246. Four busy days were spent in receiving reports, listening to addresses and discussing resolutions. Further consideration of amalgamation with the Farmers' Union was left to the discretion of the directors, when a resolution instructing them to take steps along the line adopted in Saskatchewan was overwhelmingly defeated. With a provincial election in the offing, a fight over the sale of beer by the glass on its hands and the revision of the freight rate structure of Canada under way, it was felt that the association was facing a busy year and plans were laid accordingly.

In his presidential address, A. J. M. Poole stated that the promise of a bountiful debt-paying crop had not been fully realized, but that the experience had re-emphasized the real necessity for greater diversification. "A farm without a few good cows, one or two sows, some poultry, a garden and a little fruit is not a real farm," he said. "When the farm business is good these more than feed the family and leave the crop money free for other uses. When farm business is bad they feed the family and save the day."

After reviewing the conditions out of which the farmers' movement of the West arose, he continued: "Organization throughout the West developed to a point where something approaching a national farmers' institution was achieved in the Canadian Council of Agriculture, a body which has exercised at times a greater influence on public opinion in Canada than any other national organization. If later developments seemed to weaken the unity which formerly existed among the farmers' organizations, educational and commercial, if the Canadian Council of Agriculture speaks for the agricultural communities in national affairs with somewhat less than its former authority, that is surely due to only temporary causes and circumstances. The voice of agriculture must continue to be heard, speaking with certainty and authority and listened to with the respect to which it is entitled. Events in the past few months have shown that the Canadian Council of Agriculture does, in fact, exercise still a considerable influence in national discussions and affairs."

After quoting figures showing the importance of agriculture compared with industry he continued:

"I venture to draw the attention of the business interests of Canada to these facts. I want to impress upon them that agriculture is the most important business in the country. I urge them to give it due consideration because agriculture must be recognized for what it is and for what it does. The most important industry must be accorded recognition and given its due weight in the determination of our national policies concerning trade and taxation; indeed, in all our national concerns."

Looking to the Future

Looking to the future he saw great possibilities for western agriculture. The growing population of the United States would soon force that country to import large quantities of foodstuffs from Canada. Experience had already taught the farmer the difficulty of securing a fair share of the wealth he produced. In this problem was to be found the chief reason for nurturing and developing the U.F. locals. The U.F.M. was the best means yet discovered in the province for making rural life fuller, more satisfying and more

comfortable. The first great achievement in the solution of the farmers' problems resulted from the desire and effort to co-operate. Around the locals should be developed the simpler forms of co-operation, such as livestock shipping and co-operative selling of cream, eggs and poultry, and the co-operative buying of the simpler necessities. This was more important than producing men who could present elaborate papers on monetary reform and other abstruse economic questions.

Agriculture must also, he said, take up its full share of the burden of national problems. The presentation of the farmers' case by provincial associations and the Canadian Council of Agriculture must be continued. Taxation, immigration and other questions must be studied. Quality in agricultural products, greater diversity in farming operations, the building up of strong co-operative institutions and the increase of the density of the rural population demanded attention. He appealed to the locals for continued

appointed and plans were now largely completed for organizing the forthcoming provincial political campaign. The executive had also met the executives of the Union of Municipalities and the Manitoba School Trustees' Association with regard to matters of mutual interest. These conferences would be continued.

Educational Activities

Acting on the instructions of the last convention, continued the report, resolutions on compulsory voting and monetary



A. J. M. Poole
President U.F.M.



D. G. McKenzie
Secretary U.F.M.

reform had been sent to the locals for study. Later when these resolutions came up again it was stated that the response had been meagre and they will again be referred to the locals. Several pamphlets on economic questions prepared by A. E. Darby, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, had been widely distributed. Inter-local debates on these questions were being planned. By the continuation of the rates on seed grain many times the amount paid in memberships in the U.F.M. would be saved and the board had assisted in having these rates maintained. Attention was being given to the freight rate question in order that the interests of the Manitoba farmers would be safeguarded.

A committee had been appointed to study the problem of co-operative purchase by the locals and special efforts along this line had been exerted in the Souris district with splendid results. Livestock marketing had received attention and the president had attended an interprovincial conference, called in Regina, for the purpose of co-ordinating the work in the three provinces.

The Question of Amalgamation

The question of amalgamation with the Farmers' Union came up and caused considerable discussion. The secretary, D. G. McKenzie, read the letters that had been exchanged between the U.F.M. and the Union on the subject. On July 23, shortly after the amalgamation convention in Saskatchewan, Secretary Thrasher, of the Farmers' Union of Canada, wrote a letter from the headquarters of that organization, at Saskatoon, in which he referred to a resolution that had been

passed at a meeting of the Manitoba members of the Union held previously in Brandon and which favored amalgamation in Manitoba. Mr. Thrasher suggested a meeting between the president and secretary of the U.F.M. and representatives of the Union at which he or President Stoneman would be present. The suggested meeting place was Brandon.

To this Mr. McKenzie replied on July 28 stating that he would call a meeting of the U.F.M. executive to consider the matter. On September 10 he again wrote to the effect that the matter had been considered and that representatives of the U.F.M. would be pleased to meet with Manitoba representatives of the Union at any time in the U.F.M. offices at Winnipeg. To this Mr. Thrasher replied, under date of September 16, saying that he had advised the Farmers' Union in Manitoba regarding the proposals outlined in Mr. McKenzie's letter and had asked Jas. Vann, of Brandon, to make arrangements.

A letter under date of September 24 was received at the U.F.M. offices from Mr. Vann stating that owing to the lateness of the season and the backwardness of the harvest it was impossible to get the members of the Farmers' Union together. Mr. Vann suggested that Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Poole meet him and Mr. Stoneman in Brandon, with the object of arranging the same terms of amalgamation that had been adopted in Saskatchewan. To this Mr. McKenzie replied that members of the executive of the U.F.M. would be pleased to meet Manitoba officers of the Union in the offices at Winnipeg at any time. Nothing had been heard of the matter since.

Considerable discussion followed the reading of the letters exchanged. A motion to refer the whole matter back to the directors was moved by S. S. Walland, of Douglas. To this an amendment was offered by W. S. Gable, of Swan River, instructing the board to proceed in bringing about amalgamation on lines similar to those adopted in Saskatchewan. Peter Wright stated that the board was willing to enter into conference with Manitoba members of the Farmers' Union at any time, but objected to negotiating with Saskatchewan members of the Union. The amendment was defeated and the motion carried by large majorities.

The Roderick McKenzie Memorial

The committee in charge of the Roderick McKenzie Memorial reported that about \$600 had been subscribed of the \$5,000 objective set at the last convention. Tentative plans only had been drawn up, but the committee favored scholarships of \$50 each at the Manitoba Agricultural College with a view to stimulating interest in the study of economics and rural sociology. The plan would be worked through U.F.M. locals. A resolution, sponsored by W. R. Wood, urged the locals to take steps toward building up the fund so that at least some of the scholarships would be available by 1928. The discussion of the committee's report contained many tributes to the years of faithful service and the great ability which the late Mr. McKenzie had brought to the farmers' movement in Canada.

Committee on Marketing

A comprehensive report of the activities of the marketing committee was presented by the convener, Mrs. S. M. Loree, Carman. The report covered eggs, poultry, cream and butter, honey, potatoes, and turnips. It called attention to the egg consumption in Canada, which in 1925 was 26.8 dozen per capita. The operations of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Association was favorably commented upon and the recommendation made that a central depot for the reception

Turn over to Page 25

Juice Hog Twenty-Seven

Danny Malone's heart had only one love, and that was for the giant electric locomotive, affectionately dubbed "Juice Hog Twenty-Seven." Like all strong affections this one had its price, and through it Danny was impaled on the horns of a dilemma. But Danny came through!

By
KENNETH
GILBERT

POETICALLY speaking, Valhalla, Transcontinental's high line division point in the Cascades, is a windswept aerie at the summit of a noble peak. In reality, however, it is a hastily built little railroad town, smeary with locomotive grime, noisy by night as by day with the rattle and bang of switched cars and the clang of ball-pein hammers on metal, and it clings as if for dear life to the south side of Saddle Mountain.

Eastward and westward the Transcontinental slopes downward in grades that are nearly three per cent. steep, and up which giant engines toil ponderously, bringing machinery and manufactured goods from the East for the Coast, and returning with products of the Pacific Ocean and lumber from the fir-matted area about Puget Sound.

The climb to Valhalla has been the curse of the rail-roader since the Transcontinental pushed its steel westward to salt water. It comes at the end of a tedious day for the nerry men who handle heavy trains on the mountain slopes, and although the grade on either side of Saddle Mountain is not more than eight miles long, it means a slow pull of the "maybe-you-get-there-and-maybe-you-don't" kind, for there are many deep gravel fills, and under the softening breath of a Chinook wind the track grows treacherous in winter.

A drag of cars is in danger of slipping sideways into a canon three hundred feet deep. It has happened more than once.

And the climb, steep as it is, never could be negotiated by a single Mallet with a decent drag of cars. Always there was one engine pulling, and another pushing. But that was before the day of the "juice hog," the two hundred and eighty-six ton electric engines which the Transcontinental put on these grades.

Current or "juice" for four hundred miles of the system was brought from two big hydroelectric plants. The result was that the huge "juice hogs," with thirty-four-hundred-horse-power motors—one motor coupled to each of the eight driving wheels—would snake thirteen

standard steel cars of nine hundred and sixty tons up the Saddle Mountain grade unassisted. Their traction power was marvelous.

They looked good to Danny Malone, who had been pulling freight up Saddle Mountain for ten years. There was something more human about a big Mallet, but the electric engine was so superior to its steam rival in matter of pulling power that he declared himself in favor of the "juice hog". And with ten years of service to his credit he got the 10,027 or, as she was known, the "twenty-seven".

"Some day I'll couple her to Saddle Mountain and pull the peak out by the roots," was the way he fondly boasted of his engine's power. And, to one who would run his eye over the bulky monster, so long that she had to be jointed like a snake in order to take the sharp curves, Danny's statement seemed less of an exaggeration than it sounded.

When the "twenty-seven" got her tail tied to something, and settled down to pull, that "something" was almost certain to come along too, roots and all. Danny didn't need to worry about the careless firemen burning out crown sheets, or about leaking tubes, or water-tanks. He simply moved the controller handle and invoked the mighty power of a plunging mountain torrent hundreds of miles distant.

Because the "twenty-seven" was easily the best-pulling hog of the lot, and because Malone was just what he was, a genial, kindly Irishman with a heart built on the same large scale as his engine, the two were sworn by on the high line division. If some minor railroader, perhaps a humble car "tink," got into trouble, he needed but to tell Danny of his worry in order to command everything the "juice hog's" master possessed.

And because this was so, the men of the high line never could understand why big Tom Burke, who pulled the Transcontinental's crack flyer, seemed to dislike Danny Malone for no reason at all; a hatred that, instead of cooling with the years, grew hotter. Burke, burley, black-browed and blustering, seldom mentioned it except when he was in his cups and then he got away with it solely because of his size, for it rankled them to hear Danny maligned.

The flyer's engineer, as is true in most such cases, never spoke slightly in Danny's presence; the two talked as little as possible with each other. Malone, stockily built, a kindly twinkle even in his blue eyes, was at first non-pulsed and worried by Burke's attitude; then he put it down as something that could not be helped; so, while never avoiding Burke, he maintained aloofness. When word came to him of the things Burke had said, he never replied in kind—he was no backbiter—but merely smiled his queer, quizzical smile and shifted the topic.

The truth was that Burke was jealous; jealous of Danny's popularity. He wanted to bind men to him as did Danny Malone. He was senior engineer of the division, a position won by years of service, and he felt that he was being cheated of his due, never sensing that what he sought could not be attained except in the unassuming way which was natural to Danny, and which welled up from the springs of a kindly heart. And so the honors, such as they were, went to the freight engineer instead of the passenger pilot.

But while Danny never admitted the existence of the thing, the train crews, perhaps grouped about a coal stove in some lonely way-station while waiting for a "meet," often spoke of it and predicted that the time would come when there would be settlement between the two. The passenger pilot could fight, that they knew, and you

had but to take one look at the blocky form of Danny Malone and his eyes that could become brittle-hard, to know that he could, too—and would.

In fact, the long-expected clash seemed to have arrived one winter's night in Valhalla, when a blizzard whooped through the mountains. Danny and the "twenty-seven" had been sent down to Startup—the little station on the east side of Saddle Mountain where the climb to Valhalla begins—to bring Number One, Transcontinental's train de luxe, to the summit of the "hump".

From Valhalla, Burke would take her through to the Coast, his regular run. Ordinarily, Danny Malone and the "twenty-seven" pulled nothing but freight up the hill, but the wet snow was packing solidly on the tracks and an engine of the pulling power of Danny's "juice hog" was needed.

And they had arrived safely at Valhalla, albeit an hour late. Danny had lost no time on the hill, despite the snow; Number One was an hour late when she reached Startup, but Markham, the night-trick dispatcher, was fuming about the delay the train was sure to suffer before she reached the Coast. There was not time between Valhalla and the Coast to regain the lost hour, despite the fact that it was down-grade most of the way. And in his fussing, the dispatcher had an ally second in Tom Burke who saw a chance to thrust at Danny.

"A mistake ye made, Markham," asserted, with a freedom born of long service on the road, "in not sending one of the lighter and faster passenger engines to Startup for Number One. What can ye expect with a lumbering old hog like the 'twenty-seven,' and a putterin' freight puller like Malone who'd lose time goin' down hill he'd—"

Involuntarily Burke left the sentence unfinished and turned. The door which they had heard open quietly had closed with a bang. And there was Danny Malone, his bronzed cheeks reddened not only with the tang of the blizzard from which he had just come, but with a fire that burned within him. His blue eyes had hardened to the sheen of polished steel.

Though Burke towered over him full a foot, Danny struck, driving his right fist full against the point of Burke's jaw and stretching the traducer of the "twenty-seven" the length of himself. In an instant the bigger man had gained his feet tensed for the attack, but Markham dashed between them.

"Cut it out!" he ordered. "Ye Burke, take your orders and get Number One to the Coast as fast as the—will let you. And you, Malone, sign the register and get out. The idea of you fighting in my office! The idea! For two cents I'd get both of ye slammed with a thirty-day layoff."

"But he slandered me and the 'twenty-seven,'" insisted Danny stubbornly, as if trying to convince himself that he had actually heard Burke's sacrilegious words. "He slandered the 'twenty-seven,' which pulled Number One through those drifts from Startup without losing time, in spite of bein' only a freight engine."

His eyes were wide at the injustice of it. "Oh rats!" snorted Markham. "Engineers make me sick. This is a time to get sentimental. We've got to get Number One to the Coast or tell somebody why."

And so the grand finale of the feeling between Burke and Malone about which the high line railroad had often prophesied, fizzled after a flash. But still the men of the line insisted as they discussed the latest phase that the end could not be put off forever. It seemed logical that Fate was hurrying toward a climax moving as usual in her own subtle way.

There came a time a few weeks when all the glittering white phantoms of Boreas seemed concentrated on a single idea of blocking traffic on the high line division, and putting the hairs in the heads of train crews and dispatchers. It began to snow

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The blizzard shrieked in ghoully glee as Danny climbed into the cab of the "juice hog." Then they brought the unconscious form of Burke and bolstered him up with pillows from the sleeping car in preparation for their mad dash through the snow drifts.

Pioneers of Agricultural Co-operation

ONE night, about four years ago, I was stopping at a small town hotel in Ontario. My fellow guest—there were just the two of us—was a Dane. He had come to this country as a young man and for over 20 years had never revisited his native land. Then he had gone over to look into the Danish co-operative movement, a trip from which he had just returned. Needless to say we were soon discussing the co-operative enterprises of that wonderful people; enterprises in which he, as a native-born Dane, naturally took great pride. I have always regarded what he said that night as worth more to me than all the books and bulletins I have read on the subject.

While in Denmark he had many advantages over the average "investigator" who goes there from a foreign country. Not only was the Danish language his mother tongue, but he had also been among his own people whose history, social customs and mental traits and habits were an open book to him. And the thing that impressed me most that evening was the frequency with which he punctuated his vivid narrative of the successfully functioning of the co-operative system in Denmark by such remarks as these: "But they are different from the people of this country." "They look alike and think alike and act alike." "They are a homogeneous people, it is easy for them to work together." "Conditions are so different there."

These are facts that have not been sufficiently recognized by most writers on Danish co-operation.

A Co-operative Commonwealth

Denmark comes nearer to the co-operator's ideal of a co-operative commonwealth than any other nation can possibly attain to in our generation. Most people think of it as a land in which co-operative marketing has reached its greatest perfection and widest application. It is this, but it is more, vastly more. Its agriculture is organized from beginning to end. Co-operation extends back to the farms and includes the breeding of farm animals, chiefly hogs and dairy cattle. It extends onward through the co-operative manufacture of butter and bacon, and co-operative egg gathering and packing to the co-operative export of these commodities with representatives in the great markets of England.

But co-operation is also practiced in other branches of the nation's activities. It includes co-operative banks and credit associations. It includes over 1,800 co-operative consumers' societies affiliated with Faellesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger, the Danish Co-operative Wholesale Society, which manufactured over \$6,000,000 worth of goods and sold over \$25,000,000 worth in 1922. The distribution of feeds, seeds and fertilizers is one of its important functions.

Co-operation extends also into the realm of education. The common and the agricultural high schools of the country are the most perfect rural schools on earth. They are not patterned after city schools, but are devoted altogether to the task of building up a rural citizenship, with a culture of its own. In this the Danes have been marvellously successful. The intellectual centre of gravity of Denmark is not in the towns or cities. It is in the country. Co-operation is taught in the schools and the schoolmaster is also frequently the secretary of local co-operatives. Co-operation is woven into the fabric of rural education.

"Conditions are so Different"

But "East is East and West is West," and Denmark is not Canada. There is little on which to base a comparison between the two countries. The Danish people, Danish history and Denmark itself is so far removed from anything Canadian that comparisons show only contrasts.

Denmark, as everyone knows, is a small country. In area it is about equal to that part of Manitoba south of a line drawn east and west through Winnipeg. In it are packed over

Danish characteristics which have contributed to the success of their co-operative enterprises---

How closely can we follow their lead?

Contrasts which must be considered

By R. D. COLQUETTE

200,000 farmers, almost as many as there are in the three prairie provinces. Over half the farms are under 25 acres in size. In 1922, this little area supplied Great Britain with 33 per cent. of her butter imports, 40 per cent. of her bacon imports, and 42 per cent. of her egg imports. Speaking of intensive farming, there you have it.

The country has no minerals and little coal. Its manufacturing industries are comparatively unimportant. Agriculture and its dependent activities furnish over 80 per cent. of the people with their livelihood. Over 80 per cent. of Denmark's staple agricultural products are exported. As my fellow guest remarked, "Conditions are so different there."

An Ancient People

The soil is not generally productive. Some of the islands and the eastern part of the Jutland Peninsula are fairly fertile, but the rest of the country has much light, sandy soil. Large amounts of artificial fertilizers are used. Even at that grain production falls far short of feeding requirements. In 1913, over three billion pounds of oil cake, corn, and other feeding stuffs were imported. To a great extent the Danish farmer is a manufacturer of food products. He manufactures superfine butter, bacon and eggs out of fertilizers imported from Alsace-Lorraine and Chili and corn from Argentina and the United States. Conditions are indeed very different from conditions here.

Denmark is not a new country busily engaged in exploiting a heritage that it received from a beneficent Creator, without even having to pay an inheritance tax. It is one of the oldest countries in Europe. Its history goes back until in the early centuries of the Christian era it is lost in the impenetrable mists of saga and legend. Its earliest legends give no hint that the Danes ever lived in another part of the world. It was mentioned by the ancient Roman historians, Pliny and Tacitus, and even then agriculture shared with seafaring as one of the chief occupations of the people. Long before the Norman conquest the Danes became one of the foundation stocks of England. In union with Sweden and Norway it was once an empire of great strength. It was only in 1814 that Norway was lost. Iceland and Greenland still retain their allegiance to the Danish throne.

The Awakening of Sonne

The ill-fortune that befell Denmark during last century culminated in 1864, when a war broke out with Germany over a territorial dispute that had long been a source of friction. The war was conducted with that German thoroughness that has since become proverbial. It lasted only a few weeks and Denmark emerged shorn of Schleswig-Holstein, her richest province. As a result of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, northern Schleswig has recently been restored to her. It was out of the national disaster of 1864, that the modern Denmark arose. The story of her rise, from a condition of destitution and despair, to the proud position she now holds in the world's esteem, is one of the most inspiring episodes in all history.

It began in a little church in the town of Thisted, in northwest Jutland. The pastor, Hans Christian Sonne, was trying to comfort his little flock. He was telling them to bear patiently the trials and tribulations of this world in the hope of the great reward that was awaiting the faithful in the world to come. In the middle of his discourse he was interrupted by a parishioner who told him that he was more interested

in where the next loaf of bread was coming from to feed his children than he was in what was going to happen after he died. That started Sonne thinking that after all the material comforts of this world are a primary consideration and that even religious meditation may be seriously interfered with by the gnawings of an empty stomach.

For Sonne was no ordinary man. He had a great heart and a constructive mind. Into the work of improving the economic condition of his people he threw himself, body and soul. The co-operative store movement of England attracted his attention, and he made a thorough study of the work of the Rochdale pioneers. Then he organized the Society of Workmen of the Town of Thisted. This co-operative society, which is still flourishing, was the first co-operative organization in Denmark for the distribution of supplies. It was organized in 1866, and was the pioneer of the 1,800 similar organizations that now dot the map of Denmark. The first co-operative creamery came 16 years later, in 1882. The first co-operative bacon factory came 21 years later, in 1887. Co-operative distribution was well established in Denmark years before co-operative marketing made its first humble beginning.

A history whose beginnings are lost in the dim past of 20 centuries ago; a rise to empire; disintegration, defeat, disaster and despair; a social rebirth; the establishment of a new civilization which has led the world in abolishing the law of competition, the law of "each against all," and in establishing the higher co-operative law of "all for each and each for all." This, in brief, is the history of Denmark.

Different, very different, from the history of this country of ours.

A Homogeneous People

The Danes are one of the purest racial strains on the face of the earth. It has been estimated that the Danish stock is over 95 per cent. pure. They nearly all have fair hair and blue eyes. As my fellow guest remarked, "they look alike, think alike and act alike. They are a homogeneous people; it is easy for them to work together." That is, relatively speaking. In this they differ from us. We are not a homogeneous race but a mixture of races, with enough Irish in the mixture to make it hard sometimes for us to get along together.

Their's is a European civilization with the European outlook. They still retain many of the characteristics of the thrifty peasant. They don't hanker after high-powered cars. They are content with bicycles. I heard this referred to by Chris. Christensen, the author of the best bulletin on Danish co-operation that has ever been published on this continent. Last summer he was up here looking into the wheat pools. Addressing a co-operative conference in Philadelphia, a year ago last summer, he told us that the number of bicycles in a Danish family generally equalled the number of people in the family who could ride one.

Their thrifty peasant characteristics, however, show up in more significant ways. While exporting over 200,000,000 pounds a year of the finest quality butter—butter which sets the standard for excellence in the world's markets, the Danish farmer is one of the greatest consumers of margarine in the world. One of the most important manufactures of the Danish Wholesale Co-operative is margarine for consumption on Danish farms.

It is the same with bacon. Danish bacon commands a premium on the British market and always stands next

to Irish bacon, which tops the list. Why Irish bacon should consistently command the highest price I have never been able to understand. Sam Todd, secretary of the Council of Canadian Meat Packers, once told me that it was a matter of sentiment, though he was unable to say whether the sentiment consisted of the love of the Englishman for the Irishman or the love of the Irishman for his pig. But Danish is quoted second highest which indicates its quality.

Now it is a fact that the Englishman is a greater consumer of Danish bacon than is the Danish farmer himself. It is also a fact that American pork in considerable quantities is imported annually by the Danes. In other words while producing the finest bacon for export their own tables are not entirely innocent of American "sowbelly." As my Danish friend said that night in the Ontario hotel, they are different from the people of this country. We are no better but we are different. We want the best that is going and nurse a grouch if we don't get it while there some of the thrifty peasant habits still prevail.

The historical background of the country, the psychological characteristics of the people and the economic conditions under which the national economy must be maintained are the groundwork on which the co-operative system of Denmark has been built. It is to the everlasting credit of the Danes that they discovered and put into practical operation many of the principles of co-operation as applied to the marketing of agricultural products. Co-operative principles are universal. They are the same in Western Canada and Timbuctoo as they are in Denmark. They are the same when applied to the marketing of oranges or thimble berries or spring wheat as when applied to the selling of Danish butter or bacon.

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In between Chinooks at High River

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

THE 19th annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, which met in Edmonton from January 18 to 21, was carried on with the spirit and vigor which usually characterizes that important event. The main business of the convention was the consideration of resolutions. There was no derth of them for, in addition to the 125 contained in the printed program, a dozen or so that were not on the agenda came up for discussion and disposal. Several committee reports and some important addresses also shared the attention of the delegates, of whom about 540 were in attendance. The four days, including night sessions, were fully occupied and it was only by speeding up the discussions during the last day that the order paper was cleared. However, all but a few relatively unimportant matters received attention, and it was unnecessary to protract the sittings for another day as was at one time proposed. Robert Gardiner, M.P., officiated as chairman, with the assistance of H. Critchlow. A feature of the convention was the election, by acclamation, of H. W. Wood as president of the organization for the twelfth consecutive time.

President Wood's Address

In opening his address, President Wood stated that when the U.F.A. was born, 18 years ago, the farmers had little but an unbroken record of infant mortality in such organizations for their guidance. They did, however, have some vague ideas of health laws, the requirements of nature in the care and guidance of such organizations in their developing period. By exercising great care at all times they had kept the U.F.A. fairly healthy and vigorous, with results that were encouraging.

After picturing the condition of the farmers before they became organized, when, with no cohesion amongst themselves they could not establish proper relations either with outside interests or within their own ranks, Mr. Wood continued: "Financially, we had reached a condition of appalling stagnation; socially, our opportunities for the employment of life's pleasures stood at zero; politically, our citizenship represented a rich harvest to be gathered only by professional politicians. . . . The first great effort was to mobilize the material—to get members to build into the structure. The work progressed very satisfactorily. From a membership of 2,147, in 1909, it had grown to 37,721 in 12 years. The great difficulty, however, was in the development of cohesion and efficiency through intelligently guided activities. For variety of opinions the farmers, perhaps, stand at the head of the class. From this confusion of tongues at the beginning, mass intelligence had to be developed to guide mass activities."

After tracing the development of co-operative effort from small beginnings to the organization of the Wheat Pool, Mr. Wood concluded this part of his address by saying: "From a local buying a few pounds of gopher poison co-operatively to the three provinces selling 190,000,000 bushels of wheat is a truly real forward step in a constructive program. But it is only a step, a first real step of our infancy. How long will it take us to reach the ultimate goal of becoming the greatest influence in establishing and retaining the right relationship of prices?"

Reform in the Political Field

Turning to developments in the political field, Mr. Wood stated that from the beginning the importance of reform had been realized, but that there had been much confusion as to the best method to pursue. When in 1919 the U.F.A. had concluded that direct political action should no longer be delayed it was decided to do so as an organization rather than by creating another political party. Predictions as to the failure of the organization had failed of fulfillment. It came through the ordeal of first elections with flying colors. Then it came up to the elections of 1926 and elaborate preparations were made for its eradication but when they were over the organization had shown more strength than in the elections five years previously.

"Each of these institutions (the U.F.A. political movement and the Alberta Wheat Pool) represent an organized, co-operative citizenship effort," said Mr. Wood. "The object of the political

U.F.A. holds 19th annual convention---Attitude defined on amalgamation, immigration, wheat grading and many other questions---Group organization re-affirmed---H. W. Wood re-elected president

movement is to use our united citizenship strength in our own way for the purpose of bettering our own condition, and that of society in general, in the political field. The object of the Wheat Pool is to use our united citizenship strength for the purpose of bettering our own industrial conditions and those of industry in general.

"We have decided," he continued, "to act collectively in both fields of action, and the reasons for doing so are exactly the same in both instances. . . . In our political activities we are opposed by those who hope to profit personally by the use of our franchise. In the co-operative marketing of our products we are



H. W. Wood

Re-elected President for the 12th consecutive term.

opposed by those who hope to profit by the buying and selling of our products. Old established wrong things get to looking right, especially to those who profit by them. Change from a lower to a higher order has always met with opposition. Selfishness and prejudice are the two major obstructions to progress.

"The opposition to these two forces we cannot hope to escape. All along the way we will have to consider this and be ready to meet and overcome it. This we can only hope to do by keeping on the basis of right principles, in obedience to the natural social law—a scientific process—and carrying on our constructive program in a practical, methodical way."

The Directors' Report

The report of the board of directors was presented by Vice-president Scholefield. During the year the board had met three times and the executive 11 times, while the executive had also been represented at two meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The membership on December 31, 1926, was as follows: U.F.A., 11,947; U.F.W.A., 2,120; Juniors, 595; life members, 228; members at large, 15. This made a total of 14,905 against 12,494 a year previously.

During the year, continued the report, arrangements had been made with the pools whereby The U.F.A., the organization's paper, had become the official organ of them all. During the provincial and federal elections The U.F.A. had been issued weekly.

The conference, in July, between the U.F.A. executive, presidents and secretaries of U.F.A. federal constituency associations, and the U.F.A. members of the last House of Commons was reviewed. At this conference it was recommended that every U.F.A. candidate should be called upon to pledge himself to the Declaration of Principles adopted at the

annual convention of 1925. It had also been recommended that the U.F.A. members preserve their identity as a separate group in the house. A second conference, held in November, confirmed the identity of the U.F.A. group unit and recommended that the conference be made an annual affair.

After dealing with the provincial and federal elections and their results, and referring to the trip of President Woods to the Orient and Australia, the report concluded by saying: "Your board would again emphasize the necessity for the very closest relationship between the Pools and the parent organization, and to this end would suggest that our locals keep in touch with all pool activities in their localities with a view to giving them all possible assistance, thus preserving the relationship between the Pools and the U.F.A., which, we believe, is necessary for the success of both."

Report on Junior Work

The report of the Junior branch, which was prepared by the senior committee on junior work, was read by Mr. Scholefield. The report indicated a slight falling off in membership. A few years ago, it was thought that the junior branch should come under the direction of the U.F.W.A., but later it had been found that the work should receive the attention of both



H. E. G. H. Scholefield

Re-elected Vice-president

senior organizations. During the past year 100 members of the junior branch had attended the Farm Young People's Week at the University, and seven branches had taken advantage of the special course offered through the University department of extension.

After the presentation of the report the question was raised as to why it had not been given by the president of the Junior branch. To this Mr. Scholefield replied that the juniors had their own convention when they were assembled at the University, and that as there was now a committee on junior work it had been thought best that the committee should present the report. H. W. Wood frankly stated that there had been discernable a spirit of class consciousness within the junior branch which might possibly develop until it began to alienate the loyalty to the parent organizations, a possibility that must be studiously avoided. Under the circumstances it was extremely difficult to know what course would be the best to follow, but he warned against making a snap decision concerning it. The convention carried a motion that the report be tabled for further consideration and that the president of the Junior Branch be called in to explain why the juniors were not represented at the convention. At later sessions both the president and his predecessor addressed the convention,

expressing the loyalty of the Junior branch to the parent organization and its principles. The report of the committee was then adopted.

The report of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was presented by the Secretary, J. W. Ward. In moving that it be adopted, a delegate complimented the council on its work regarding the Campbell amendment, stating that the council had progressed on the matter since the last convention. Carl Axelsson raised the question of the division of opinion on the council and expressed the view that the majority rule should be adopted. To this Mr. Ward replied that unanimity of opinion on questions of importance by all those bodies represented on the council was necessary in order that it could speak with the authority of a united voice behind it.

Important Address

Premier Brownlee received a fine ovation when he appeared before the convention, on Tuesday evening. The great accomplishments of the U.F.A., he said, were the improved economic position of the farmer, the wheat pool, the U.F.A. in government and the leadership which the organization had provided. The history of the province could, up to the present, be divided into three periods—first, the development up to 1914, the period of flaming youth during which, in some respects, they had built unwisely; second, the war period when material prosperity seemed to dissolve, affecting first the towns and cities and then the farmers; third, the new era of provincial activity on which they were now entering.

Taking stock of the situation, the Premier listed as liabilities the problem of settlement, the problem of physical environment and the legacies of the boom period. Alberta had been the last province to receive the tide of immigration and when it came it spread out over a vast area which made the cost of building up public services very high. Then they had the handicapped areas, the dry areas of the south and the areas in the north which had not yet been reached with adequate transportation facilities.

On the other hand, the province had wonderful assets in its fertility, its coal and its proximity to the great natural parks which would eventually become the playground for the people from over a large portion of the continent. He dwelt at some length on the coal situation and said that a national coal policy would have to be worked out by which some at least of the millions which was spent annually by central Canada for American coal would come to Alberta. He contrasted the agricultural produce of the province in 1921, when it was valued at \$135,000,000 with the valuation in 1926 of \$264,000,000 and ended with an appeal for co-operative confidence in the future of the province.

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor M.P. for Winnipeg, also addressed the convention. He began by referring to the co-operation between the U.F.A. and labor groups in the House of Commons and stated that they seldom found themselves divided on questions of major importance. Farmers and laboring men found themselves being drawn into the larger world economic currents. By means of charts he showed how large financial interests, strategically placed, were able to dominate the economic policies of the country and voiced the opinion that the main questions before the people were not political but economic. He looked forward to the time when a co-operative government, drawn from all groups in the House, would be established. The old conception of loyalty which meant slavish adherence to established institutions and customs must, he said, give place to the new conception of loyalty which meant willingness of the people to modify institutions and customs to meet the demands of new conditions.

Twelve Times President

When nominations were called for the office of president, the names of H. W. Wood, H. Critchlow and C. C. Reed were submitted. Mr. Critchlow and Mr. Reed withdrew and the re-election of Mr. Wood was made unanimous. On his first appearance after re-election Mr. Wood was given an ovation. He took advantage of the occasion to stress the importance of holding the organization intact.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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The Farmers' Parliaments

This is the farmers' convention season. The Farmers' Parliaments have been meeting in Manitoba and Alberta—the Saskatchewan session will be held later this year. In the development of this great country the Farmers' Parliaments have played an important part. Next to seeding and harvesting probably no other factor has done more to mould the course of development than the direct and indirect results of these parliaments of the men who till the soil. It is in these brief sessions that public opinion is crystallized into concrete recommendations and forwarded to the authorities charged with enacting the laws of the land.

The farmers' associations, of which these conventions are the great annual function, were born in protest—in protest against unjust economic conditions. The associations have continued as great educational institutions—as agencies for carrying out programs of reform—as armies of self defence against the aggressions of other economic groups in the community. They have become a part of the very fabric of the nation. Nearly every important reform, political, economic and social in these western provinces in the past two decades has either originated or found its chief support in the farmers' organizations. And the influence of the work of the Farmers' Parliaments has not been confined to the provinces in which they are held. Many of the movements originated or sponsored by these organizations have been nation wide and have assisted in helping Canada at large to fulfil her destiny.

Unlike our regular constitutional law-making assemblies our Farmers' Parliaments meet without the fanfare of trumpets and the accompaniment of social exhibitions. Neither is there so much talking just for the sake of talking or for the purpose of making speeches to be sent home to admiring constituents. The sessions are brief and are devoted to business. While Farmers' Parliaments are not yet models of perfection yet the regular parliaments could learn something from them to their benefit in the conduct of the country's business. Like our regular parliaments the Farmers' Parliaments sometimes pass resolutions that have not been properly considered, yet by and large their pronouncements manifest the spirit of the country.

Though the membership of the farmers' associations comprises but a small proportion of the men and women and youths of the farm homes of the country, it is an error to measure their influence by the actual numbers enrolled in membership. It is unfortunate that the larger part of the farming community have not as yet definitely aligned themselves with the associations, yet it has been demonstrated many times that the opinion of the unorganized farm population is behind the association programs. There are no institutions in this country that have within them such possibilities for beneficial work for rural betterment. The work is limited only by the strength of the associations and the financial means at hand for the carrying out of their programs.

Both of these requirements must come from the farmers and their families.

Farmers' institutions must finance themselves. They cannot, like the old political parties, draw huge funds from the liquor interests and other interests who want something in return. When the farmers want their work well done they must be prepared to support that work both by their membership and by their dollars. If these facts were realized as they should be the membership in the associations would double and treble and there would be ample means available to carry on the work in which they are engaged.

The Campaign Fund Scandal

There seems to be pretty good ground for the growing belief that the distillers, brewers, liquor exporters, rum runners and booze fraternity in general contributed at least \$1,000,000 to the Liberal and Conservative campaign funds. By the evidence brought out last week before the Royal Commission in Vancouver, it was shown that one liquor outfit alone in that city contributed more than \$100,000. Of course the liquor outfit that made the contributions and the agents of the two parties who received them explained that the contributions were "purely voluntary and had no strings attached." Many secret vouchers in the records of another liquor outfit at Vancouver were unexplained because the manager was in England for his health.

The liquor business reeks with dishonesty, it connives at violation of the law, it snaps its fingers at the laws of Canada, it is a corrupting influence in public life, and is continually creating trouble with our neighbor to the south. The immorality of the liquor traffic and the means by which it accomplishes its ends are beyond question. How then is it possible to maintain high standards of morality in public life if the liquor interests are to be allowed to finance the election campaigns of the Liberal and Conservative parties?

Nearly all great political scandals have as their root causes the contribution of political campaign funds. The great Pacific scandal which hurled Sir John A. Macdonald from power was a campaign fund scandal. Years ago the liquor interests made a regular business of contributing to political campaign funds in Manitoba. Just now Senator Gould, of Maine, is under attack and an attempt is being made to prevent him occupying his seat in the American Senate because of corrupt conduct. The charge is that 15 years ago he and other associates made a contract with the New Brunswick government when J. K. Fleming was premier, and donated \$100,000 to the campaign fund of Mr. Fleming's party. Fleming is now a member of the Ottawa parliament and has issued a statement declaring that Gould's contribution was a voluntary one and that it did not equal \$100,000. At any rate it seems certain that there was a campaign fund contribution. Can any one think that it was not gouged out of the railway contract and the public debt increased by that amount?

The trail of the campaign fund in Canada is one of dishonesty, corruption and demoralization. Everywhere in the woodpile of political scandal is found the campaign fund nigger. The public morals of a country are closely related to the source and nature of the campaign funds of the old parties. Can public morality rise to a high standard while the parties finance their campaigns with funds derived from those who fatten on violations of the law?

There is no more crying need in Canada today than for a thorough investigation of the campaign fund contributions made by the liquor interests as partially exposed in

the customs scandal now being investigated.

The Royal Commission by uncovering the campaign fund contributions of the liquor interests to the Liberal and Conservative parties in Vancouver has started upon a work of public service of the highest order. It is to be hoped that before their investigation is completed they will bring on the witness stand the heads of all the other liquor concerns in Canada, and ascertain the total amount of the donations to political funds as well as to private individuals, newspapers and others. A complete exposure of the campaign funds contributed by the liquor interests will afford pretty nearly a complete explanation of the whole customs scandal. It should be proceeded with without delay. The next step is to provide laws regulating contributions to campaign funds and also to provide for full publicity for such donations both before and after elections are held.

Planting Program Expanding

The government announcement that 7,900,000 little trees and cuttings will be shipped from the Forestry Stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, to 6,200 farmers in the prairie provinces this spring is most gratifying. Last spring the shipment was 5,500,000 trees and cuttings to 5,590 farmers. The increase in one year manifests the steadily increasing interest in beautifying the farm homes and visualizes a future widespread tree planting program. The increased interest in tree planting is going hand in hand with the development of fruit growing and other branches of horticulture. It has been demonstrated beyond any possible doubt that a well-grown system of wind-breaks and shelter belts around the farm home provide the opportunity for a wide range of home-grown fruits.

Every farm garden provided with shelter can now proceed with confidence to prepare a garden which will produce apples, crab apples, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries as well as some of the native fruits in abundance. Every dollar and every hour expended in this direction not only adds to the health and comfort of the family, but it is like putting money in the savings bank, because it adds considerably more than its costs to the selling value of the farm. This is the time to make applications to the Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask., for free trees for protecting the farm home. Applications must be made prior to March 1, 1927, in order to have trees shipped to be planted in the spring of 1928. It is to be hoped the government stations will be taxed to the utmost capacity to supply the demand for next year.

The Tariff on Shoes

The shoe manufacturing industry in Canada has always been most highly protected by the tariff. In fact the shoe manufacturers have been so well cared for in tariff making that they have enjoyed pretty nearly a monopoly of the Canadian market, and have also entered the export market. Yet the Shoe Manufacturers' Association have presented to the Tariff Board an application for a stiff increase in the duties upon British and American shoes and to have some of their own raw material put on the free list. Their proposal is that the British Preferential Tariff be increased from 17½ per cent. to 25 per cent., and that slipper cloth of camel hair, wool and cotton, for making slippers only, be placed on the free list. The tariff upon American shoes which is 25 to 30 per cent., is not high enough either. The shoe manufacturers ask that American shoes be valued for customs purposes not at their cost of production but with a "reasonable profit" added on. They

also want the present limitation of the dumping duty to 15 per cent. repealed, and the minister of customs given permission to levy higher dumping duties. This is an ingenious method of providing for a duty higher than 30 per cent. against American shoes.

"Our proposals," says the Shoe Manufacturers' Association "emphatically do not mean any increase in prices, but, on the contrary, they would make it possible for some of the Canadian shoe manufacturing plants to operate more economically because of larger production and competition will ensure that any saving will be passed on to the buyers of footwear in the form of still lower prices." The shoe manufacturers have almost a monopoly of the Canadian market now. If the tariff is increased as they suggest they will have it all to themselves. The small quantity of British and American shoes now coming in will be stopped except for a few high-priced shoes that will be purchased by those who are not concerned with the matter of cost. And when all foreign competition is cut off we are expected to believe that internal competition will bring down the cost of our footwear. The tariff is designed specially to permit manufacturers to charge higher prices than they could charge under open competition. If therefore the tariff be used to cut off competition the most natural thing in the world is for prices to be boosted. With the duties now imposed upon boots and shoes we consider that this industry has plenty of protection. If there is anything wrong it must be with the shoe manufacturers themselves. They should be able to get on very well even with a lower tariff rather than be asking another bonus from the people of Canada who are wearing their shoes.

Better Representation Necessary

During his first speech in the new parliament on December 13, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, leader of the opposition, called attention to the non-representative character of the present House. Conservative candidates polled 1,476,000 votes in the recent election and have 91 members in the House, while the straight Liberal candidates polled only 1,361,000 votes, and yet have 116 representatives in parliament. While the Conservative candidates had a popular majority of over 150,000 they have an actual minority of 24 or 25 seats in the House. In the prairie provinces where Conservative candidates polled 200,000 votes they secured only one member, Mr. Bennett, of Calgary, while all the other parties in the same three provinces polling something over 400,000 votes have 53 representatives.

The situation is very nice for the government but it is awkward for the Conservative party. It is, however, within reach of parliament to correct the situation in a large measure. Mr. Guthrie will have nothing to do with proportional representation but wants the same unit of representation for rural and urban votes, which would undoubtedly give the Conservative party very considerable advantage. Mr. King in the discussion hinted at the obvious remedy of a partial application of proportional representation and the single transferable vote. He has hinted at it before and afterwards recanted. He now has a majority in the House and the Independent groups are all favorable to this reform. Mr. King has the opportunity to make the House of Commons more truly representative of the people than it has ever been. There is a good opportunity now for the Independent groups to bring this matter before parliament.

During the customs enquiry proceedings

at Vancouver the other day one witness explained that he made the donations to the Conservative campaign fund but that another fellow made the donations to the Liberal fund, and he didn't know anything about it. There was something fine, lofty and disinterested in the manner in which different parties tended the sluice gates to the two party campaign headquarters. However, the booze money went to the coffers of both parties all right, all right. And what a high moral tone it lends to the performances of the grand old parties. How delightful to see the two old parties disclosed as the apostles of booze, after recalling all their lectures upon the iniquity of the western voters electing independent members and raising their campaign funds out of their own pockets.

A. W. Cutten, a former Ontario boy, recently organized a coup in the stock of Baldwins Locomotive and cleaned up ten millions in a month. Since the assets of Baldwins Locomotive were worth about the same at the end of the month as at the beginning of it the natural inference is that somebody has been skinned out of ten millions. This recalls the enterprise of another Canadian who cleaned up ten millions in stock manipulation some years ago and now sits in the House of Lords. The skinning process goes merrily on.

Along with the various arguments being urged for a further reduction in the federal income tax it is suggested that contributions for charitable or educational purposes be exempt from the tax. This is a reasonable proposal and the only one we have yet seen that possesses the element of reasonableness. The Dominion income tax with this exception should remain where it is. Those who have the money should pay toward the running expenses of the country.



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"I can make more than enough to keep me well dressed and get many little extras for the home," is the way Mrs R. Follick, of Manitoba, opens her letter; "And what I like is the privacy of the work, not even my neighbors know that I earn money this way, and I am sure of my pay cheques because the company takes all of the socks that I knit." We have over one thousand such letters here in our files, we only wish we could print them all for you to read.

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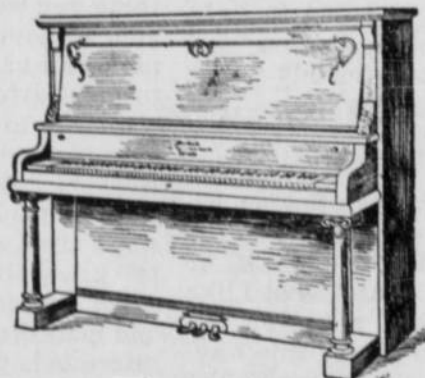
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The Scot in French-Canada

The "Auld Alliance" has readily taken root in Canadian soil

By HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, in Scottish Country Life

LIKE a healthy plant that is easily acclimatized and thrives in almost any soil, the "hardy perpetual" of Franco-Scottish friendship, the "Auld Alliance," has readily taken root and developed in the soil of British North America. From time immemorial, Scottish and French-Canadians have been held together in bonds of friendship, mutual trust and respect. As a matter of fact, the Habitants took so kindly to citizens of Scottish birth and descent that they proceeded to absorb them in many Canadian communities. Today we find the best blood of both races commingled.

Almost at every turn in Canadian history men of Scottish and French origin are found side by side engaged in the arts of peace. Years before the first Scottish settlement was established in Nova Scotia, by Sir William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, under a mandate of James the Sixth, a Scotsman was a participant in the foundation of Quebec. He was Abraham Martin, dit "l'Ecosse," whose unerring judgment and steady hand piloted Champlain's little ship, Don de Dieu, through the dark, uncharted waters of St. Lawrence to the site of the city of Quebec. This was in 1608. Martin's feat of navigation was deemed sufficiently meritorious to earn for him possession of the height of land known as the famous Plains of Abraham, which have since borne his name.

Wolfe's Kilted Battalion

Here, a century and a half later, on the very land deeded by the French founder of the New France to the lone Scotsman, a titanic struggle for supremacy in the New World was waged between French and English. The destiny of the nascent colony was changed in the course of a few hours on the field where the contending armies of Wolfe and Montcalm struggled for victory. In that epic event of September, 1759, Scotsmen won imperishable renown. The achievements of the famous Fraser Highlanders in that decisive clash of arms are indelibly impressed on the pages of Canadian history. It is chronicled that the irrepressible dash, splendid valor and contemptuous disregard of death displayed by the kilted officers and men were factors that contributed largely in turning the tide.

With the cession of Canada to Great Britain, the soldiers of the conquering army were disbanded, as also were the vanquished troops. Turning from the tumult of war to the avocations of peace, the Fraser Highlanders showed the resourcefulness and adaptability so characteristic of their race in readily adjusting themselves to new conditions. For their important services, the officers and men received grants of land in the country, chiefly in Lower Canada, or what is today the Province of Quebec.

Venus Abets Men of Mars

Sheathing their dirks and claymores, Simon Fraser's Highlanders, who had successfully beleaguered Quebec, now engaged in a new campaign. These men of noted fighting stock turned from war to love. They laid siege to the hearts of French-Canadian maidens in the communities wherein they had settled. The proverbial Scottish clannishness, which counselled marriage with the maids of their own race, was for once cast to the winds. These valiant Scots, who stood unconquered on the Plains of Abraham, won again in the conquest of French hearts. But, ultimately, victory was on the side of the French-Canadian girls, many of whom had brothers or fathers fighting under the Marquis de Montcalm's banners. New homes were founded in settlements along the St. Lawrence, and the Highlanders gradually adapted themselves to the customs, traditions and language brought into the abode by their wives.

Children came, the little tots grew up to speak their mother's tongue, and eventually the mass of the great fighting regiment was absorbed into the French population. Pretty much the same process followed the disbandment of the Scottish regiments who, in 1775, aided in repelling the American invader and retaining Canada for the British Empire. History records that the Scottish officers intermarried with members of the best French families and their subalterns followed suit.

Today numerous families bearing Scot-

tish names, such as Fraser, Stuart, Ross, Campbell, Maclean, McNeil, McPherson, Warren and Macdonald, who speak only French, are to be found scattered throughout the province of Quebec, but more particularly on the lower St. Lawrence. They are dyed-in-the-wool French-Canadians. They are a splendid people, who combine the physical and mental attributes of the two great races.

The defeat of Montcalm before Quebec, bringing about the loss of Canada to France, was a crushing blow to the French-Canadians. The harshness of war, with its inevitable destruction of life and property, coupled with the bitter realization that further resistance was of no avail, formed a gaping wound that was slow to heal. For a long time victor and vanquished looked upon one another with distrust. Yet history records that the first attempt at a rapprochement between the defeated and the English-speaking conquerors found the French-Canadians and the Scotsmen treading together the path of reconciliation. Unconsciously, French and Scottish-Canadians were attracted to one another. They seemed to understand their respective viewpoints, and to have admiration for each other's individual qualities.

Led Reform Agitation

When French-Canadians started to wage a constitutional battle for responsible government and the suppression of Colonial misrule, their staunchest allies among the English-speaking legislators were Canadians of Scottish birth or origin. Some of these carried their convictions to a point of open revolt, and were participants in the Rebellion of 1837-39. History chronicles the fact that when the first parliament of the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada assembled at Kingston in 1841, the Hon. John Neilson spoke for the French-Canadians in their protest against the union.

Politically, Scottish and French-Canadians have always been drawn together. One may well ask whether Confederation would have become a reality as soon as it did, whether wide chasms would have been bridged and serious differences composed, if the happy understanding that existed between the French-Canadian delegates and the large preponderance of Scottish-Canadians who constituted the English-speaking representatives at the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences had been lacking.

It is a notable fact that Sir John A. Macdonald, a Canadian of Scottish birth, who was not only a great statesman, but one of the outstanding political personalities in the history of the British Empire, enjoyed to an imminent degree the esteem and support of his French-Canadian fellow-citizens of Quebec. And the sentiment of devoted attachment and political fealty had its counterpart in that other pre-eminent Canadian statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, held sway over Canada. Scottish-Canadians were numbered always amongst his most loyal supporters. Some of them were his most intimate friends. These striking parallels but serve to illustrate the close association of French and Scottish-Canadians.

Traits Inherited in Common

In the old province of Quebec, Scottish and French-Canadians live side by side in a true neighborly spirit, and vie with one another in the fields of industry, commerce, education, science, politics and other outlets of human activity. The French have long admired Scottish-Canadians for their many fine qualities. Among these are their resourcefulness, their ability to grapple with and overcome difficulties, their deeply religious spirit, their stern principles, their warm-heartedness, their generous support of communal undertakings, particularly education and benevolence, and their almost unending gift of succeeding where others fail.

Canada would have been much poorer in every domain, and national progress stayed perhaps half a century or more, if the citizens referred to had not been there to take a firm hand in helping to shape and guide the destinies of this young country. They have endowed the country with gifts of heart and brain that stand everlastingly to their credit. There is no more enduring monument than the record of their achievements.

Read the Classified Section, pages 42-6, for bargains

Co-operator Reports on Argentina

W. J. Jackman, of Canadian Wheat Pools, investigates progress in grain farming and co-operative marketing in Argentina

EIGHTY per cent. of the farmers of the Argentine own no land, and have therefore little or no standing with the banks, and in a country which is primarily agricultural and pastoral, 58 per cent. of the total population are urban dwellers. These are some of the interesting facts included in a comprehensive survey of wheat growing and rural economic conditions in the Argentine republic which have just been submitted to the board of directors of the Central selling agency, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., by W. J. Jackman, of Bremner, Alberta, who has just returned from a three months' tour through the Argentine as a special representative of the Canadian wheat pools.

"As a wheat exporting country, Argentina ranks next to Canada, with an acreage which exceeded ours ten per cent. ten years ago, but is now nearly 25 per cent. less than ours. The acreage for the 1925-26 crop was slightly over nineteen million acres.

Yields Low

"The Canadian average yield per acre exceeds that of Argentina by 50 per cent. Red rust is very prevalent and in 1925 black rust almost cut the wheat crop in half. Smut is quite common, and worms cause local damage each year. Hail damage is about the same as in Western Canada, and there is some damage by frost. Gophers, which are so destructive in our prairie provinces, are unknown in the Argentina. Locusts formerly caused enormous damage, but in recent years such effective measures have been taken to combat them that comparatively slight damage is now done.

"Allowing for the difference in climatic conditions, the farming methods in vogue in the Argentine are much the same as those of Western Canada, and the implements very much the same. There is practically no summerfallowing, and the land is never idle. Maize is very extensively grown and serves the purpose of a cleaning crop in the north, oats and barley being used for this purpose in the south, where conditions are unsuitable for the production of corn. In other districts alfalfa is grown as a change from wheat, although as the seeding of this crop is expensive, it is usual to allow it to stand several years. Alfalfa does well and is a very profitable crop.

No Crop Rotation

"Generally speaking, there is no rotation of crops among the tenant farmers, although the more careful farmers adopt a definite rotation. The soil is so rich in the best districts that continuous sowing of the same crops does not appear to exhaust it. One of the best fields of wheat which I saw was grown on land which had grown wheat continuously without change or rest for 35 years. Another, equally good, had grown wheat continuously for 30 years, except for two crops of corn.

"I noticed a great deal of hand-weeding being done in the wheat fields by pulling the weeds or cutting them up with the hoe, and I understand that many of the contracts between owner and tenant call for this to be done.

"In harvesting the reaper-thresher or 'combine' has come into general use for wheat during the last two or three years. The one adopted for the Argentine is a modification of that in use in Australia. It is a recent development which has hardly been sufficiently tried out to justify a final verdict, but several thousand machines have been sold the last two years, which appears to indicate considerable satisfaction with their use.

"All wheat is handled by the farmer in bags. There is no loose or bulk handling. The bags contain about 140 pounds, and about two hundred million bags are used annually. There are usually no granaries or other storage facilities on the farms, and the great bulk of the wheat crop is hauled to the railway immediately after threshing or as soon after as conditions permit.

"The hauling to the station is not usually done by the farmer, but by 'traperos' or carters, who make a business of freighting, for which they are provided with huge wagons of strong and heavy construction, drawn by from 10 to 20 horses and loaded with from 100 to 200 bags of wheat, according to the condition of the roads. The highways are

all dirt roads, roughly graded to provide drainage. The grain-growing portions of the Argentine are provided with a network of railways, which thoroughly cover the country, and the average haul from the farm to the station is about ten miles. The railways are required to provide warehouses at the stations in which grain may be stored free of charge when no railway cars are available. Naturally, these warehouses, or 'galpons,' as they are called, are quickly filled when threshing begins, and they are liable to be monopolized by the grain merchants to the exclusion of the actual farmer.

"Wheat which is not disposed of at the local shipping point is usually sold f.o.b. cars at the port, river or sea, so that the responsibility of the grower ceases there. At the port the grain is either loaded direct from the railway car into the steamer or placed in store at one of the terminal elevators at Buenos Ayres, Bahia Blanca or in the private warehouses of the exporters at the river ports, such as Rosario, Santa Fe, Parana and the smaller ports on the River Parana.

"Any mixing of grain by the exporters is usually done when the grain is desacked at the hatchway on board ship by dumping different kinds of wheat into the one hold—a crude but inexpensive process."

The charges for handling and conveying wheat from the farm to the terminal port are given in detail by Mr. Jackman. The cost per bushel averages 32.25c per bushel. The principle items are: Bags, 5c.; hauling to railway, 6.5c; freight haul for average distance of 144 miles, 11.74c; commission to broker, .74c; export tax, 1.25c. The balance of the 32.25c is made up by sundry small charges.

Quantity, Not Quality

"The finest quality of wheat is grown in the district north and west of the city of Rosario, in the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba, and, under the distinctive title of Rosafe, it has commanded a higher price than other Argentine types. In recent years the quality has been allowed to deteriorate. Throughout the Argentine there is evidence that in the past too little attention has been given to seed selection, but a realization of its importance is now spreading, and experiments for the improvement of types and selections of the varieties most suited to the various districts are being carried out by the government, the railway companies, some rural organizations and private individuals.

"The London 'fair average quality' sample is of low grade and is said to be still deteriorating. Under the system in vogue, the grower has little inducement to aim at producing high quality, as the benefit goes elsewhere; so the average wheat grower prefers a heavy-producing variety of soft wheat to a high-grade variety with a lower yield.

Plan of Marketing

"The farmer on selling his wheat can either sell outright or on a 'fixing price' contract. In the first case he receives 96 per cent. of the price of the day at the local point, with an adjustment after the standards have been set and comparisons taken. In the second he is given a substantial advance, and has the privilege of making a sale on any date he may select during the period named in the contract, probably two or three months, paying interest on the amount of the advance until he makes the sale. When he decides to sell, he must name the date on which he will sell. The 'fixation' price for each day is set by the 'Camara' committee, and is the basis of all fixation price settlements.

"The farmer's wheat is not held, but has been delivered, exported and probably milled before he makes his sale, and the money received by the exporter, less the amount advanced to the farmer, may have been turned over several times. It is not a good system, but as there is no system of official grading and no public storage in which the farmer may place his grain and use it as the basis of a loan from the banks, unless the farmer sells outright the fixing price contract is the only plan by which he may hope to participate in a possible upward turn of the market, and at the same time secure money for his current needs.

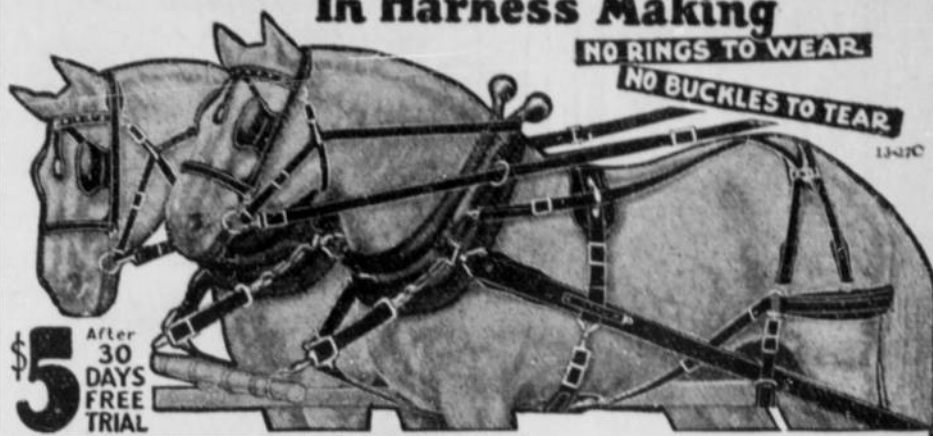
"The grain exporters are very powerful and wealthy firms. They do some loaning to farmers on growing crops, but the

Turn over to Page 23

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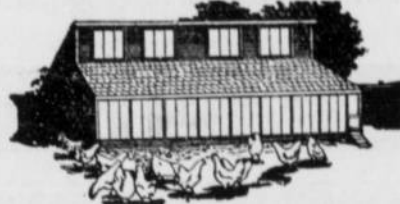
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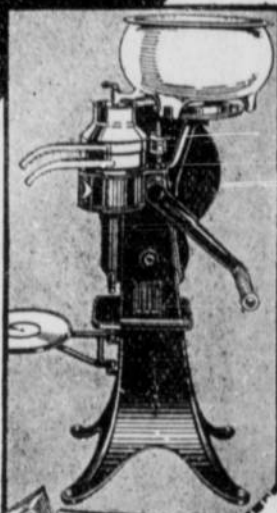
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Grenfell of Labrador

A modern epic of medical missionary service

By Dr. H. M. SPEECHLY

GRENFELL was born on February 28, 1865, in Parkgate, Cheshire, about 300 yards from where many years later my daughter was born. My wife knew him as a school boy and we both knew his family which, on his father's side, was of Cornish descent. His mother came of a family adventurous in the Indian Military or Civil Service, well illustrated by the fact that at the first Delhi Durbar in India no less than 48 of his cousins were officially present.

As a boy Grenfell was in full possession of the freedom of those 60 square miles about the sands o'Dee, knew every gutter, was familiar with all the fisher folk, almost as much at home in the water as on the sands, a fearless, powerful swimmer, able to handle small fishing boats, a good shot with a gun, and full of fun and mischief. My first memory of him was in October, 1884, when I entered at the London Hospital in Whitechapel, East London. He was nearly two years my senior in age and standing.

a curly haired, ruddy complexioned powerful young fellow, with a broad pleasant smile, full of life and go. In the football field he was a crack forward on the Rugby team which won for our Hospital the Inter-Hospital cup two years in succession and later was included in the Oxford University team and that of the powerful Richmond Club. He also was largely responsible for the organization of the Hospitals Rowing on the Thames. In professional knowledge his qualifications were of the best, being M.B. London, and M.D. Oxon, as well as Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Early Religious Associations

Each hospital in those days had a non-sectarian students' religious association, known as the Christian Association, to which both of us—we were C. of E.—belonged. To take an active part in this Association was something of a bar to getting on the senior teams, but Grenfell, who was a teetotaller also, always made a distinct mark in any effort, religious or athletic, in his own robust heterodox way.

In his autobiography which I have at hand he tells how he chanced when on some medical job in Shadwell to go into a tent erected for meetings by the well-known Evangelist, the late D. L. Moody, and in his own words—"His practicality interested me and I stayed the service out. When eventually I left it was with a determination either to make religion a real effort to do as I thought Christ would do in my place as a doctor or frankly abandon it. That could only have one issue while I still lived with a mother like mine." From a fairly close acquaintance with this fine lady for several years I would like to pay a similar tribute to her character, always sturdily independent in thought and action. From that time to the present he has always been prominent in religious and social service. In the year 1887 he and I were on night maternity duty during Christmas week. With the aid of a two-stringed banjo and the two day men we whiled away some waiting by singing such carols as we could remember.

Into London's Slums

Grenfell joined a fellow student, an Australian, named J. Gratton Wilson (well-known to me also because we trained together for the Inter-Hospital Track Meet) in an interesting adventure of "holding services on Sunday nights in half a dozen of the under-

ground lodging houses along the Ratcliffe Highway," not far from our Hospital. He says, "This work did me lots of good. It brought me into touch with real poverty, a very grave-yard of life I had never surmised. The denizens of these haunts were men from almost every rank of life. Often one of us would have to sit down on some drunken man to keep him from making proceedings impossible."

Later these two turned their attention to a ragged school which led to another step.

His own holidays were spent with his brother and one or two friends cruising in a small boat up and down the west coast of England and Wales, glorious unconventional roving, from which he borrowed many illustrations when speaking to these London boys. But it suddenly occurred to him—"Why shouldn't these caged-up town boys share our holiday?"

The very next summer he took thirteen of these boys, who had never seen sheep or cows except in the butcher's shop, to camp on the Anglesea coast.

"among people who spoke only Welsh. Thus we had all the joys of foreign travel at very little cost!" Year by Year this band grew till the Angleses Boys' Brigade was the result, ante-dating all other boys' brigades.

During the last two years of Grenfell's strictly London life his medical duties prevented him from following up the camp work, which fell into other hands. It so happened we were both, at different times of course, in the service of the late Sir Frederick Treves (the distinguished surgeon who operated on King Edward VII) as surgical dresser first and then as house surgeon. I well remember, also, how Grenfell and some of his year used to play "fives" with the Rev'd Principal of the Oxford Social Service Settlement who, as 108th Bishop of London, has recently made a great tour of Canada.

Another little interesting experience was the admission to our hospital every now and again of some fine burly fishermen who came from the large fishing fleets on the Dogger Bank in the North Sea. Treves who held a master mariner's certificate was always very interesting in these men who lived two months at sea and ten days ashore the year round, a strange life on floating villages such as the "Short Blue," the "Red Cross" or the "Great Northern" fleets were. Forty years ago these fleets were made up of sailing boats averaging not over 60 tons apiece, which discharged their catch at sea into fast steam cutters for the London and Yorkshire markets.

Bootleggers Afloat

These fine and brave seamen often met with dire accidents at sea with no skilled aid at hand, but there was an enemy worse than accident ever present in those fleets. From the ports of Europe came "copers" or floating grog shops which carried vile liquor, cheap tobacco and low literature. In the early eighties a small group of men interested in the religious and social welfare of these deep sea fishermen had fitted out a small fishing smack to serve the fishermen. They under-sold the "copers" by sending free decent literature, woollens at cost price, and tobacco "out of bond," so low in cost that no coper could compete.

The master of the mission vessel had to have medical assistance. Sir Frederick Treves, as chairman of their medical committee, suggested to Grenfell that he should take a trip as surgeon. He went in January, 1889, the



Dr. Wilfred Grenfell

first doctor to serve these 20,000 fishermen of the East coast. Being of like temperament Grenfell was a great success and eventually was appointed medical superintendent of this mission now known as the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. Eventually several hospital ships visited the fishing grounds and harbours all round Europe, Scotland and Ireland.

In 1891, Mr. Francis Hopwood, a British Government official and a member of the Mission Board, returned from a visit to Canada and Newfoundland with a feeling that the mission might render service to the fishermen of the N.W. Atlantic. Would Grenfell consider crossing the Atlantic in one of the mission vessels and enquire into the problem? Such a venture appealed strongly to Grenfell. The boat selected was the ketch rigged "Albert" with only three feet of freeboard, but it was not until the spring of 1892 that skipper Trevis, a Cornishman, with Atlantic experience, had everything ready for Grenfell and his crew of North Sea fishermen.

The trip across took seventeen days when, a fog lifting, they found themselves close to the lighthouse on a rocky headland just a little north of St. John's Harbor. They found the city of St. John's in flames for the third time in its history! Nevertheless they were viewed with the greatest kindness by everybody and were advised not to waste their time on the foggy Banks, but rather "to follow the large fleet of over one hundred schooners with some thirty thousand fishermen, women and children which had just sailed North for summer work along the Coast of Labrador."

Dedicated to New Service

So away they sailed 400 miles "down North" and made the Labrador coast on August 4, where "the gigantic Atlantic swell, a dark, rich green, hurled immeasurable mountains of water against Labrador's titanic bastions"—a wondrous scene under a glorious sun in which came "great schools of whales noisily slapping the calm surface with their huge tails, at times throwing the whole of their mighty carcasses right out of the water!"

The voyagers eventually came to anchor in Domino Run among many schooners. Flashes of greeting from all mastheads and boats from all sides enquiring into the strange phenomenon! Their object explained, they soon had calls for the Doctor. Late in the day an apology for a boat containing a half-clad brown figure came alongside. "Be you a real Doctor?" he suddenly asked Grenfell. "That's what I call myself," the latter replied. "Us hasn't got no money," the man fenced, "but there's a very sick man ashore, if so be you'd come and see him." Grenfell says that the misery which met him ashore undoubtedly influenced all his subsequent actions. That wonderful trip and the enthusiastic reception later at St. John's decided the future.

Nearing Quarter Century

The Labrador Mission commenced in 1893 with the establishment of Battle Harbor and Indian Harbor Stations, Dr. Grenfell taking two nurses and two doctors, one of whom, Elot Curwen, was a mutual friend. I well remember going with Dr. Grenfell to Chester to see the little 80-foot beam steam launch, "Princess Mary," which was presented to him to be taken across on an Allan liner and in which that summer he cruised into latitude 57 degrees, a most dare-devil proceeding.

After three or four years work on the Labrador coast Grenfell put the next three years in mission work around the British Isles and Iceland before returning to the Labrador to winter at St. Anthony. Later he discontinued his direct work in connection with the R.N.M.D.S.F. in order to take over the superintendency of the Labrador work. Attempts have been made to show that Grenfell made great sacrifices in undertaking this work, but he himself always protested that he was called to a work that suited his temperament thoroughly and which he enjoyed immensely, despite the anxieties and worries of managing so big a concern as the Grenfell Association of America has now become.

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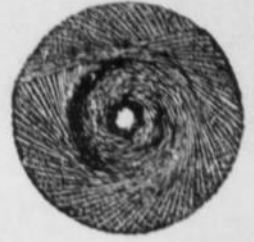
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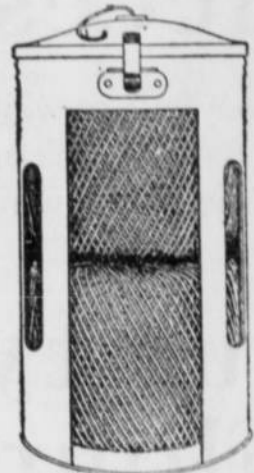
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The Patented Double-Trussed Cover

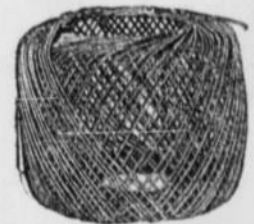
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Cakes, Cookies, Icings

By THE COUNTRY COOK

YEARS ago, down in Nova Scotia, a lady who was rather ambitious to excel socially, invited us for supper one night and served 13 kinds of cakes and cookies. That recalled the Sunday School supper at which I was serving, when I passed a plate of cake to a small boy of some seven summers, he sighed quite audibly and remarked, "Well, I guess I can hold one more. I've only had 13 pieces." My capacity was not equal to the small boy's, but I confess my curiosity was intrigued by the array of cakes on the table of that good lady from the maritimes. I finally reached the conclusion that several of these many cakes were made from the same recipe and differently "trimmed" as to fillings and icings, and that the ingenious lady had taken one batch of cookie dough and by the addition of a few nuts, raisins or a bit of coconut, had evolved all these variations of the cookie family. Fortunately for us the fashion of serving several different kinds of cake at a meal are past.

The first step in cake making is to collect our materials. The pan may be lined with buttered paper or greased and dusted with flour. Sift the flour before measuring and again after adding the baking powder or the cream of tartar and soda. The next step is to cream the butter thoroughly and then by adding the sugar a little at a time one has a creamy mixture to start the cake. Break and separate the eggs. The whites should be beaten just before they are to be used. The temperature of the oven is another very important matter in cake making. Layer and small cakes require a hotter oven than loaf cakes. Sponge cakes, pound cakes and fruit cakes an even lower temperature. In pouring the batter in the pan be sure and push it up against the sides, and leave a slight depression in the centre. This should make the cake level. If the cake rises in the centre and cracks, either there is too much flour in the batter or the oven is too hot. Special care is required in making sponge cakes. These cakes should be beaten, not stirred. Beat the yolks of the eggs until they are light, add the sugar gradually, beating all the time. Cut the well-beaten whites in alternately with the flour, and bake the mixture in a very moderate oven.

Tilden Cake

This is an excellent cake to make and put aside for emergencies. It keeps fresh for some time. Fruit may be added if liked.

1 c. butter 3 c. flour
2 c. sugar 1 c. milk
Grated rind of 1 lemon 4 eggs
or 2 teaspoons lemon 2 tsp. baking powder
extract

Cream the butter well, add the sugar gradually, the beaten egg yolks, the milk and flour alternately, and lastly, the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a moderate oven. If ordinary bread flour is used leave out one-quarter of a cup.

Standard Cake

1/4 to 1-3 c. shortening 1/4 c. sugar
2 eggs 1/2 c. milk
1 1/4 c. flour 2 tsp. baking powder
1/4 tsp. salt 1/2 tsp. flavoring

Cream shortening thoroughly, sift in sugar and cream again, add the beaten eggs, the milk and flour, in which the baking powder has been sifted. Add the flavoring and bake. This recipe may be varied in many ways. Three-quarters of a cup of nuts or a square and a half of chocolate melted and added gives a quite different cake. Spices and fruit make another variation.

Devil's Food

1/2 c. butter 2 c. light brown sugar
2 eggs 2 1/4 c. flour
1 tsp. baking powder 1/4 tsp. salt
1/4 c. sour milk 1/2 c. boiling water
1 tsp. soda 1 1/2 squares chocolate
1 tsp. vanilla

Cream butter, add one cup sugar gradually, creaming mixture thoroughly. Beat eggs until light, add the second cup of sugar to the eggs, mixing well. Add the egg mixture to the creamed butter and sugar and beat hard. Sift flour once, add salt and baking powder and sift three times, then add to the first mixture, alternating with the sour milk, beating batter hard. Into the boiling water stir the soda and the melted chocolate, and beat into the cake mixture. Add vanilla and bake as a loaf cake or in two layers.

One-half cup of cocoa may be used instead of the chocolate. If bread flour is used omit one tablespoonful. This cake sounds complicated, but is really quite easy to make and well worth the trouble. A brown sugar or chocolate icing is excellent with this.

Brown Sugar Icing

2 c. brown sugar Pinch salt
Whites 2 eggs 1 tsp. vanilla
1/2 c. water

Boil the sugar and water until it will form a soft ball in cold water. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff and pour the syrup very gradually on to the beaten egg whites, add the salt and flavoring, and beat until the icing is of the right consistency to spread easily.

Matrimonial Cake

This cake should be baked in a large pan. It is rich, keeps well, and is really very delicious.

3 c. quick or fine oatmeal
1/2 lb. butter

1 tsp. soda 2 c. brown sugar
2 c. flour 1 tsp. salt
Sift the flour, soda and salt, and mix thoroughly with the oatmeal and sugar. Work in the shortening with the hands. Spread half the mixture in the bottom of the pan, spread the following date mixture over it and the balance of the oatmeal mixture on top. Bake in a moderate oven.

Date Filling

1 lb. dates 1/4 c. brown sugar
1 c. water Salt and cinnamon
Stone and cut the dates, add the water and sugar, a little salt and cinnamon, if desired, cook until fairly thick.

Cookies

1 c. shortening Flour to roll
2 eggs 2 tsp. baking powder
1 c. sugar Nutmeg
1/2 c. milk or cream

Fudge Squares

1/4 c. butter or margarine 1 T. vanilla
1 c. sugar 1/2 c. chopped walnut
2 beaten eggs meats
1/4 tsp. salt 2 sq. (2 ounces) unsweetened chocolate
1-3 c. pastry flour

Cream the butter and sugar together thoroughly, then add the chocolate which has been melted over hot water. Stir in the rest of the ingredients except the nuts. Mix well and spread the mixture very thin in the bottom of a well-greased dripping pan. Sprinkle with the chopped nut meats. Bake for about half an hour. Cut in squares before removing from the pan.

Jelly Roll

2 eggs 1 c. sugar
3 T. cold water 1 tsp. baking powder
1 c. flour 1/2 tsp. salt

Beat the eggs until light, add the sugar and beat again, then the water and the baking powder and salt sifted with the flour. Cook in a good sized cake tin. As soon as the cake is taken from the oven spread with jelly or jam and roll.

Doughnuts, No. 1

1/2 c. butter 2 c. sugar
1 c. milk 1 c. cream
1 c. butter-milk 2 eggs
1 tsp. salt Cinnamon
1 tsp. soda or 1 cream of tartar
1 tsp. soda and 1/2 c. flour to make a soft
baking powder dough

Doughnuts, No. 2

2 level T. butter 2 eggs
1 c. milk 2 tsp. baking powder
1/2 tsp. salt Flour to make soft
1/4 tsp. cinnamon dough
1 c. sugar

Foamy Icing

A woman in B.C. gave me this recipe, and it is one of the most useful I have yet added to my home-made cook book.

2 1/2 c. granulated sugar 1/2 c. water
1/2 c. corn syrup Pinch salt
Whites 2 eggs 1 tsp. vanilla

Put the sugar, water and corn syrup on the stove and cook until it will form a soft ball in cold water. Have the egg whites beaten very stiff and pour the syrup gradually on the beaten egg white, beating all the time. Beat until the mixture is almost cold. This icing will keep for two weeks or longer if it is kept covered. If it should become too stiff to spread easily add a few drops of boiling water.

Molasses Drop Cakes

1 c. molasses 1/2 c. sugar
1 egg 1 tsp. soda
1 tsp. vinegar 1/2 tsp. salt
1 tsp. ginger 1/2 tsp. cinnamon

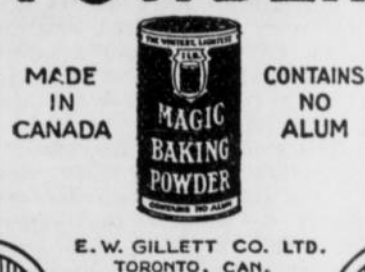
Beat egg and sugar, scald molasses and pour over egg and sugar slowly, stirring all the time. Add soda dissolved in water, then vinegar. Thicken with flour and set aside to cool before rolling out.

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The Heart of Richard Verrell

EPISODE VI
Entangled Wires

By BRUCE GRAEME

THE enforced idleness which Verrell was compelled to suffer until his leg should be pronounced fit again was more than aggravating to him. As the time passed, and day after day Roberts had to shake a negative reply to his eager question whether he might be allowed to get up, his moody irritability became worse, a state of mind which was not relieved by the fact that to all intents and purposes his Lady of the 'Phone had disappeared.

Time after time he rang up Park 343, but never once did he hear the one voice to which he longed to listen, that of his lady.

In pursuance of his promise to her, directly his call was answered by any one other than his lady he rang off, and once or twice he wondered what they must think at the telephone exchange. The last time he had attempted this, however, he had received a surprise, for before he had time to disconnect upon hearing a strange voice cry "Hallo!" someone said: "Is that Mr. Richard Verrell speaking?"

For a moment his heart leapt, but the voice was so obviously that of a lady's-maid that he chided himself at his optimistic fancy that it was his lady herself speaking in a disguised voice.

Nevertheless, he could not altogether keep away the eagerness from his voice as he replied in the affirmative.

"The lady you want, sir," announced the person at the other end, "has had to go away for a month or two, so I am afraid it will be no use ringing her up any more until she rings you, sir."

For the rest of that day Roberts became the unfortunate target for his annoyance.

Deeply disappointed, and chagrined at her neglect to inform him of this fact herself—for he had neither seen nor heard of her since the day he had awakened to find her by his bedside—he turned to his beloved books. From a neighboring typewriting agency he employed a temporary stenographer, and for a change dictated his stories. During the time she was not there he read voraciously, or indulged in conversation with his valet.

To his great surprise, and not a little to his annoyance that he had previously failed to discover the fact, he found in Roberts, upon whom he had looked merely as a capable valet, an intelligent man, who made up for his lack of education by his sagacity, common sense, strong imagination, and particularly receptive memory.

To a certain degree his history was not unlike that of Verrell's.

Born of criminal parents, and reared in an environment of crime, it was only to be expected that he would ultimately become a criminal himself.

He had served two sentences in prison when war was declared, but in his case Armageddon awakened certain sentiments which had been hidden before. He realized that men did not lay down their lives for nothing. He cherished the ideal for which this country went to war, and in doing so delved deeper into the meaning and reality of life and honesty, and discovered the inner consciousness of religion.

After the war he did his best to play straight, but Fate seemed against him. He could not get work. He was, as he aptly described it, "on his beam ends" when he answered Verrell's advertisement for a valet, and from that time had never looked backwards.

Whatever might happen in the future, Verrell knew that he would never forget the instinct which had caused him to engage Roberts against the urging of common sense, which rebuked him for accepting a man without references. No one could have done more for him during his illness than his valet. He had been a doctor, a nurse, and a companion. When Verrell raved with pain, it was he who did his best to relieve him, he who smoothed down the invalid's irascibility. He it was, also, who suavely turned away enquiring

visitors with the explanation that his master had been injured in an automobile accident, being badly burned by flaring petrol; carefully predating the supposed collision so that there was not a breath of suspicion that Verrell and the unknown hero of the fire were one and the same.

When Heppelwhite recognized that it was Blackshirt slowly carrying the unconscious maid to safety he had impulsively cried out his discovery. A second later he could have bitten off his tongue for this seeming faux pas, until he saw the dramatic events which transpired, and thereafter could only babble incoherently because of the excitement which seized him. Never had there been such a scoop in the history of the Evening Star. In the first case the fire itself was thrilling, and by an almost impossible stroke of luck or coincidence Heppelwhite was passing at the moment of discovery on his way home to rest. Then, secondly, there was the appearance of Blackshirt.

It was a perspiring, bedraggled Heppelwhite who burst raving into the night-editor's office. Five minutes later the huge machines which were already grinding out the early morning edition of the Evening Star ceased suddenly, and the printing staff looked at one another in amazement, wondering if a new war had suddenly been declared.

From that time onward the Evening Star more or less adopted Blackshirt, and, unknown to the tortured man himself, who was weakly gasping for water in Gregori's house, Blackshirt became the hero of the hour.

It was in vain that a rival newspaper endeavored to belittle the exploit, and pointed out that Blackshirt was nothing more or less than a thief, and that to uphold him was demoralizing. Popular feeling had been aroused to fever-heat by Blackshirt's bravery, and there was scarcely a person who would not have willingly shaken him by the hand.

In vain did the doubters point out that it was a freak popularity. Led by the Evening Star, most of the morning papers followed suit, and Blackshirt became more renowned than ever—the unknown, elusive Blackshirt.

There was, however, still more mystery to come, for, when the salvage corps rescued Mayer's safe from the debris, it was found still intact—which fact, needless to say, was boomed by the makers. When Mayer opened his safe, he started back in surprise, for there were the diamonds which had been stolen some months previously.

The headlines of the Evening Star were larger than ever, and they eulogized Blackshirt to the skies.

"Here was a man," said the editor in a leader, "who was more quixotic than materialistic; one who stole only to return, one who burgled for the love of it"; and in this the Evening Star was nearer to the truth than even the



TREED

Photo by Mrs. W. G. Adler, Upper Hat Creek, B.C.

cynical, unbelieving writer of the article himself realized.

It is only natural that the one who should be most interested in Verrell's accident was Bobbie. Twice she 'phoned up to know whether he were better, and the second time Verrell himself answered.

"Don't forget," she said, "to be sure and come round to see me directly you are well enough, and tell me all about it." Verrell did not forget. It was the one sop he had to set against the absence of his Lady of the 'Phone.

It is only still more natural that when two attractive people see very much of each other that the inevitable happens, though it is to be questioned if this had not already happened very much earlier. In fact, Verrell could have sworn that he was madly in love with Bobbie ever since the night he had clasped her in his arms and kissed her.

During the long hours he was laid up in bed he began to think that he was wrong, for he had memories of other kisses—sweet kisses which were mingled with tears; of tender, loving hands, which often cooled his fevered forehead, and sometimes so softly bandaged his scorched, inflamed hands. These were only just hazy recollections, but none the less real, and, when moody with the sweet dreams and thoughts of the care bestowed upon him by his Lady of the 'Phone, he felt ready to lay down his life in her service.

Now once again he felt his feelings change, and, fresh from the pleasant afternoons or evenings he spent with Bobbie, his brain became tired with torturing doubt, striving to determine which one he really loved—Bobbie, or his Lady of the 'Phone. It was always the same old tale; there were times when he felt that he was nothing but a weakling, who did not know his mind one way or the other. One moment he felt that his love for Bobbie was turning into passion, the next he only wanted to hear the voice of his Lady of the 'Phone.

Every day, when the doctor arrived, he put to him the same question: "When can I get up, doctor?" and invariably the older man would grunt, "Very soon, my boy, very soon now."

This morning the tune changed, for in desperation Verrell embellished his question: "For the Lord's sake, doctor, when am I going to get up? I am sick and tired of bed"; to which the reply had been: "To-morrow week I'll take off the bandages."

The result of this was that after he had left Verrell felt in a sweeter temper than he had since being confined to his bed.

On the mantelpiece in his bedroom Bobbie's miniature was arranged in the place of honor.

From where he lay he could just see it, could just catch the mischievous smile which was unable to conceal the naive, wistful expression peeping from her eyes.

A rather strange phenomenon occurred nearly every evening, one which he never failed to watch. As the sun sank gradually into the horizon, it reflected against a small picture hanging upon the wall opposite the mantelpiece, which in turn reflected a tiny golden beam of light right upon the miniature, bathing it in a warm glow of sunshine, in marked relief to the slowly darkening background.

Whether the sun was stronger, whether the shadows were darker, or whether Verrell was prejudiced by his present happy mood, he could not say, but, strangely enough, tonight the reflection seemed all the brighter, and Bobbie's smile more beautiful. He gazed at it entranced, for the portrait seemed almost alive, to be sparkling with fluttering expressions. It was almost as if he were actually looking at Bobbie herself through the wrong end of a telescope; so near, and yet so far away.

Slowly the shadows drew in, and the light faded, till the picture merged into the background, and could be seen no more.

Turn over to Page 32

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The U.F.W.M. Convene

The year's activities of the United Farm Women of Manitoba reflected in
their annual convention

By AMY J. ROE

IT has been no mere accident that each year it has become increasingly difficult to distinguish between the annual conventions of the United Farm Women of Manitoba and the United Farmers of Manitoba. That is an objective to which the leaders of both organizations have been moving deliberately but slowly. This year the two conventions were so well merged that they actually became one, only one half day's separate session being provided for women. A four-days' program was announced for the annual meeting, which was held in the city of Portage la Prairie. The first day was given over to those features of U.F.W.M. activities with which the women have particularly concerned themselves. Judging from the interest manifested in the reports presented and in the discussion which followed, the plan met with general approval from the delegates in attendance.

Mrs. S. E. Gee, of Virden, president of the U.F.W.M., in her address stressed the establishment of happy homes on the land, "homes full of beauty, strength and refinement, this is our aim." She pointed out that in Manitoba: "Most of us have witnessed the rapid transformation of the rural home from the bleak, wind-swept, one-roomed shanty to the cozy, commodious farm dwelling of today, surrounded by a shelter belt, fruit and flowers. And no less rapidly has the social world of the rural world evolved from the semi-annual visit paid to a neighbor as the one means of contact with the outside world to the present day of the telephone, car, radio—where the world comes to the farmer through news, university lectures and concerts."

Mrs. Gee cited the example of the Home Improvement Contest carried on by the Silverton U.F.W.M. local, where the members exchanged seeds, bulbs, a few flowers and shrubs, and offered prizes for attractive plans for farm-yards and for neatness in the fields beyond them. And she quoted the remark of one member who said: "I only wish we had started it in our community 20 years ago."

As the Home So the Nation

Mrs. Gee endeavored to leave with the delegates the thought: "In ourselves lies victory or defeat." Again she said: "If I could burn into the heart of every man and woman present that as the home goes, so goes the nation, how much more diligent we would be in the safeguarding of that home." As the home was so would be the character of the children. The time has now come for a campaign for good literature in rural homes. Parents should interest themselves in the school to which their children go and in the teacher who teaches there. Parents must be on guard against the menace of liquor interests, who are seeking in many ways easier access to our very hearthstones.

Mrs. Gee also pointed out that those who have passed through pioneer days know the hardships experienced in securing the essentials of life. "Today the requirements are even greater and many a farm mother finds it necessary to supplement her husband's earnings by engaging in dairying, in raising poultry, bees and in gardening. The contribution which rural women are making in this way to the support of the home and in the production of national wealth is seldom realized. . . . If, then, in our new order of mixed farming we look to farm women to contribute to the family budget, in addition to carrying the regular household duties, which are ample to demand women's full time, should we not do everything possible to place labor-savers within the reach of the farm homemaker?" One of the factors which prevents more of these in the home is the high tariff, which makes their cost prohibitive.

Resume of Year's Work

Miss Mabel E. Finch, secretary, presented the U.F.W.M. Board of Directors' report, which gave a resume of the year's activities of the farm women's organization. Increased strength and more intensive application on the part of the membership generally was evidenced. "The former is not manifest in any great increase in numerical strength, but rather

in newer fields of responsibility which the women are undertaking. The majority are working in general locals with the men and through women conveners are retaining their connecting link with the Central office. A further manifestation of strength is the increased number of district women's conferences and the type of subjects discussed at them. Eleven of these convened during the summer months, this being the largest number on record."

During the year Mrs. E. J. Blow, took



Mrs. S. E. Gee
Re-elected president of U.F.W.M.

charge of young people's work. Lack of finances made it necessary to carry most of this work on by correspondence. The number of juniors now enrolled in the U.F.M. is 178. This does not include those who are enrolled as associate members.

The board of directors also devoted some time to the study of the question of objectionable literature, but as yet no recommendations have been made to the Censor Board.

Miss Finch, as a member of the delegation from the Canadian Council of Agriculture which waited on the federal government, had the opportunity of personally witnessing the reception given to resolutions of a federal nature which has been passed by former U.F.W.M. conventions. These resolutions were dealt with later on by special committee reports. The secretary had written to all locals in the summer urging them to co-operate with other organizations in their vicinity for the purpose of holding baby health conferences during the summer. The locals were also appealed to for more active support of public health nurses.

During the year the board of directors took out membership in the Canadian Council of Child Welfare and had been in

Officers U.F.W.M. for 1927

President, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden;
vice-president, Mrs. E. J. Blow, Winnipeg;
secretary, Miss Mabel E. Finch.

District Directors

Provencher, Mrs. T. W. McClelland,
Letellier; Lisgar, Mrs. J. Smith, Thornhill;
Souris, Mrs. Frank Howell, Boissevain;
Brandon, Miss M. Johnson, Brandon;
Macdonald, Mrs. S. M. Loree, Carman;
Springfield, Mrs. J. H. Pengriff, Millbrook;
Portage la Prairie, Mrs. John Pallister,
Portage la Prairie; Neepawa, Mrs. A. Arbuckle, Neepawa; Marquette, Mrs. Fred Downing, Kelloe; Dauphin, Mrs. V. E. Phillips, Dauphin; Selkirk, Mrs. E. J. Blow, Winnipeg; Swan River, Mrs. John Fawcett, Swan River.

receipt of bulletins and pamphlets on child welfare work in this and other countries. Through Miss Charlotte Whitten, secretary of that organization, the board has been advised of the international conventions agreed upon by the Child Welfare Department of the League of Nations, for the furtherance of welfare work among the nations of the world. Further correlation and the strengthening of the health program was made possible by one of the board members, Mrs. T. W. McClelland, serving as member of the Red Cross Board. Undivided support was voted to the work of the Manitoba Prohibition Alliance. Through the action taken of having the names of the secretaries of the various locals placed on the mailing list of this organization they are now receiving literature acquainting them with the temperance situation in the province. Relief work had bulked large in the year's activities. Appeals had been sent out from the Central office for second-hand clothing and for reading material.

During the winter of 1925-26 the Central office took up the work of popularizing university extension lectures. These were given at 50 points. Support was given by the U.F.W.M. to a rural women's short course conducted by Manitoba Agricultural College during February. Approximately 100 new settler families had been assisted in some manner by the U.F.W.M. during the year. The association had granted leave of absence to the president, Mrs. Gee, from April to November in order that she might give her full time to the Land Settlement Board in its work of settling British immigrant families.

"Annual reports have not been received this year in the same proportion as of other years as many were unable to hold their annual meetings before the Christmas rush. Hence, it was difficult to accurately ascertain the membership. Of 68 locals reporting, 11 locals show a decrease of 58 members, while the remainder show an increase of 177 members, the aggregate membership being 1,206. On the basis of further reports to be received the board estimates the approximate woman membership of the U.F.M. to be 2,160. Elgin local leads the province in membership with 90. Homewood, Silverton and Minto follow in respective order. Arden ranks among the first of those engaged in co-operative undertakings. A new departure has been the organization of study groups. At the present time 25 students are busily engaged in the study of the first subject selected, Citizenship.

Special Entertainment Features

The city of Portage la Prairie did everything in its power to provide for the comfort of those in attendance at the convention. U.F.W.M. locals near Portage, as well as the city people, helped to contribute to the entertainment. Chief among these must be named the one-act play, entitled, Early Ohio and Rhod Island Reds, put on by Edwin U.F.W.M. which was greatly enjoyed. The Portage la Prairie local provided billets for the Juniors who were in attendance. Other pleasing features were the musical selections provided by Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie talent. At the close of the first evening's session a get-acquainted gathering was held in the basement of Knox Church at which refreshments were served. A demonstration in First Aid was given by four girls trained by Miss G. M. Hall, district nurse. Juniors: Wyn. Fisher and Gerald Habing from Hazelridge, Val. Blow from St. Andrews, Ruth McClelland and Clayton Breton from Morais, Alex. Craig from Grosse Isle, Harry Lumax and Walter Davidson from Lidstone, gave short talks on various phases of Junior work during Tuesday evening's session.

Special Committee Reports

The report on immigration was presented by Mrs. F. Howell, of Boissevain. Copies of all special committee reports are to be sent from the Central office to secretaries of locals so that the members will have an opportunity to read and discuss them. So it is not necessary to mention in detail the information contained in them. The discussion following

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Alberta Farm Women Meet

Large attendance and interesting features mark 1927 convention

By AMY J. ROE

AMONG the important features of the 1927 convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta were: an address by Miss Agnes Macphail, the only women member of the Canadian House of Commons; the re-election of all three members of the past executive; keen interest manifested in education, legislation affecting women and in health matters.

The convention was held this year in the city of Edmonton. Starting on Tuesday, January 18, it lasted for four days. The first morning, one afternoon and all of the evening sessions were held jointly with the men in the main convention. There were 130 registered delegates, but well over two hundred women were in attendance at all of the sessions and on Friday afternoon when Miss Macphail delivered her address on Woman's Place in the Changing Social Structure, the lecture room of the church was crowded to the limit of its capacity.

Mark Prosperous Year

The past year was shown to be one of increased strength all along the line. There are now 249 U.F.W.A. locals with an enrolled membership of 2,120. Twenty-four new locals were organized in 1926. In her presidential address Mrs. R. B. Gunn, of Lloydminster, said, in speaking on this point: "We believe that this year the organized farm men and women of Alberta have set a new standard of organized effort and excellence yet it cannot be said that one part of the pattern was created through the efforts of the farm men and another worked into the design by the farm women. The two parts of the organization appear rather as the warp and woof of a fabric inextricably interwoven. In other words we are not making a patchwork quilt which grows merely as the patches increase, but rather we are fashioning a tapestry whose design emerges as the work advances, finally to stand as a perfect whole."

Practically every one of the district directors made mention in her report of the fact that during the past year the rural women of Alberta had taken a keener interest in public affairs, in marketing, and in the work of the U.F.W.A. More enthusiasm had been evidenced by all workers and the outlook is most hopeful.

An address by Hon. Irene Parlby, minister without portfolio in the Alberta government, is a feature of the U.F.W.A. convention that is always looked forward to by the delegates who know her. Again this year Mrs. Parlby lived up to their highest expectations in her short address on Co-operation, a Thing of the Spirit.

Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser read a paper on Young People's Work, which drew attention to the fact that this phase of the U.F.A. activities is now under a general committee of the main association, rather than directly under the U.F.W.A. There are 18 Junior locals with 112 members.

Health Laws Requested

Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Alberta's newly appointed attorney-general, in leading the discussion on the Legislative report presented by Mrs. F. E. Wyman, told the convention that the report as it stood, dealing in the simplest of language with some difficult legal subjects would do credit to an eminent constitutional lawyer. Copies of special committee reports will be available for members for study, so it is not necessary here to attempt to describe the fields covered by them. It was recommended that during the coming year the locals make a study of life insurance and the legislation in force which controls it in the province, especially as it affects beneficiaries. Discussion arising out of this centred around institutions for delinquent girls and boys.

The most drastic step taken by the 1927 convention of the U.F.W.A. annual meeting was the passing of a resolution which grew out of the report on Public Health, which was presented by

the convener, Mrs. J. W. Field, of Spurfild. This resolution reads: "That we ask the government of Alberta to pass an act by which it will be compulsory for each and every institution in the province intrusted with the care of insane or feeble-minded persons to appoint upon its staff, in addition to the regular institutional physician, two skilled surgeons, whose duty it shall be in conjunction with the chief physician of the institution to examine the mental



Mrs. R. B. Gunn
Re-elected President of U.F.W.A.

and physical condition of such inmates as are recommended by the institutional physician and a properly constituted board of managers. If in the judgment of this committee of experts and board of managers, procreation is inadvisable, it shall be lawful for the surgeons to perform such operations for the prevention of procreation as shall by them be decided safest and most effective."

The subject, with which this resolution dealt has been under serious consideration of U.F.W.A. locals for two years. Hon. Geo. Hoadley, minister of agriculture, in speaking to it told the convention that the government had arrived at a decision of what was, in the opinion of its members, the desirable thing to do to check increase of the feeble minded but that progressive legislation must wait upon enlightened public opinion. He pointed out that from 75 to 80 per cent of insanity is inherited and that Alberta spends about \$3,000,000 annually on institutions to care for the insane. Mr. Hoadley also explained the efforts being made through the Public Health Department to encourage the establishment of travelling health clinics.

Other resolutions growing out of Mrs. Field's report were: one asking for the establishment of a psychopathic hospital, another asking for stricter quarantine regulations.

Wide Field of Study

The report of the Immigration Committee was presented by Mrs. R. Price of Stettler. The difference between colonization and unrestricted immigration was stressed. The work of the District Builders was recommended to the locals. Mrs. Price also reminded the delegates of the provincial Women's Committee on Immigration, of which she is a member, and urged others who had not acquainted themselves with its work to get in touch with it.

The resolution endorsing final mental and physical examination at port of embarkation of immigrants coming to Canada, which was passed last year, was re-affirmed.

The convention of this year will be remembered as laying particular stress on the subject of Peace. J. S. Woodsworth and Miss Macphail spoke of it in their addresses and an excellent report on the subject was given by Mrs. F. B. Kiser, of High River. This report will make a good basis of study for the

locals which wish to inform themselves as to the organization of the League of Nations and membership in it held by the various countries of the world. Mrs. Kiser also explained the object of the Women's International League for Peace, which was founded at the Hague in 1915. She mentioned the three peace monuments in the world: the one pledging peace between Norway and Sweden, the Christ of the Andes monument marking the peace pact between Chile and Argentina and the Peace Arch erected at the boundary separating Canada and the United States. Miss Macphail, in her address, said she wished that the children of this land could be taught some of the beautiful peace stories and be shown pictures of these monuments.

Interest in Education

Mrs. Gunn's report on education this year aroused more than usually keen interest. In it she suggested that possibly an international committee might be appointed by the League of Nations to draft or prepare lists of suitable books on history and literature for use as text books in the schools.

The report also outlined a plan drawn out by Miss Jessie Montgomery of the Library of the University Extension Department for the education of the child of pre-school age. Attached to each division of study or play was a list of references which mothers could use if they wished to secure books to assist them in carrying out such a plan.

Resolutions growing out of this report which were passed by the convention were: the appointment of a commission, the majority of whom shall be rural members to study the system of education in Denmark and other countries of Europe; another approved co-operation with other organizations in the listing of suitable boarding homes for country students.

Another resolution asked the government to agree to submit all international disputes to arbitration. A resolution asking that co-operation be added to those subjects listed for the study of teachers in training at normal schools and that the subject be taught in rural schools was carried.

Hon. P. Baker, minister of education, was present during the discussion on Mrs. Gunn's report and was able to give the delegates very helpful information on the various points raised. Several resolutions which came up were referred to a special committee of the U.F.A., which was to meet with representatives of the Department of Education following the close of the convention.

The Marketing Report was read by the convener, Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, of Crossfield, in which progress of the Egg and Poultry Pool was noted, also the fact that Alberta last year shipped out 50 car loads of dressed turkeys. Mr. Malin, manager of the Poultry Pool, spoke briefly and asked co-operation of farm girls in the work of grading eggs. This work will be only temporary, lasting probably from February till the end of the heaviest season of the year, which includes the three months beginning with April, when 70 per cent. of the eggs produced in Alberta is marketed.

The Social Service report was presented by Mrs. S. J. Bently, North Edmonton. A resolution growing out of this report pledged the individual and united support of the members of the U.F.W.A. to efforts being made in the province to teach temperance.

A resolution was passed opposing the imposition of tariff on British and American magazines into Canada. Another recommended the establishment of rural recreation centres so as to hold the interest of young people. Approval of the boys' parliament was expressed in a resolution passed. It was also requested that local telephone operators be asked to give the correct time each day after sounding a general ring.

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The Farm Garden

NOT once only, nor twice either, have I heeded that advice of garden experts to "grow one new kind of vegetable each year." I had tried their advice before out of sheer curiosity and found it good. This was in the case of that sweet little darky who does so well on our prairies, and whom we ate with great relish and enjoyed so much before any of his brothers or cousins could by any stretch of the imagination be called ready for the pot. That sounds rather cannibalistic, like the converted Aussie aborigine who remarked conversationally—to his old self, no doubt—"But little pickaninnies toes, they am taste sweet." It was other extremities of our little pickaninny which tasted sweet to us, and we are not cannibals or otherwise, for the little darky whose ears we devoured with so much relish was only "cullud" Pickaninny corn.

It is good; sweet and tender; the ears not large, nor the stalk tall; but it is as early as Squaw, and approaches Golden Bantam in quality; by far the earliest sweet corn I have heard of. Some people find fault with the near ebony hue of the mature ear, though I never heard of color having flavor. One friend to whom I passed on seed began using the corn early, before it had colored; found it very good and continued using it at the same stage of development for nearly the whole season; praised it to me highly; but asked if I hadn't made a mistake and sent seed of a white corn! The kernel is full size and plump, while still white; the older the ear, the darker the color. When fully ripe it is nearly black; and, as my friend found, it is good eating before it colors much, while as I have found it is still good eating when nearly black.

Last season I tried another corn, a new one, Whipple's Early Yellow, said to be earlier than Golden Bantam, and almost as good in quality, while of taller growth and much larger in ear. The last two particulars proved correct; the plant was tall and sturdy, the ears longer and with many more rows than Bantam; but the season seemed no earlier, nor was the quality nearly as good. Thus in trying out new kinds of corn the results have been fifty-fifty—one good, one quite disappointing.—A. R. Munday, Oakville.

Axle Grease Discourages Rabbits

"Why lose shade and fruit trees when there is an effective remedy that costs very little?" says Moses Culbertson, Kelfield, Sask. "I smeared over 2,000 early last winter with Imperial Mica Axle Grease. The grease kept the rabbits off and did not appear to hurt the trees as they grew splendidly this summer. In my estimation no trees could have done better. There were five different varieties, Manitoba maple, Russian poplar, willows, ash and caraganas. I put an old mitt on my hand and put a light smear of grease on all the main and centre trunks. I don't bother with outside branches.

"It's a shame to see thousands of farm buildings without a tree planted when trees do so well with a little care. Buildings without trees look like sheep without wool. The latter look tough and miserable for two or three months after they are clipped of their wool, so I would advise everyone in this big north-western country to plant trees without number. They will add to your wealth and happiness."

Mr. Culbertson goes on to say that while he did not lose any trees by this treatment with axle grease, he thinks there may be a little danger from too heavy applications of grease. The Imperial Oil Co., to which The Guide referred this experience have never had this use of their product brought to their attention before. They would not express any opinion till test has shown how much grease trees will stand without injury.

The January issue of the American Fruit Grower publishes another experience with a rabbit repellent. Their Illinois correspondent says:

"Last autumn I used a mixture to

keep rabbits from gnawing young apple trees. The trees were close to a thicket, on an adjoining farm. The rabbits began to cut out the trees early in the fall. I applied the paint and out of 3,000 trees I found one small place on one tree nibbled during the winter. Peter Rabbit won't take a nibble for 15 months.

"Take two pounds sulphur, two pounds yellow ochre, one gill turpentine, one gill linseed oil, one ounce asafetida, four to six eggs, one-half pint wheat flour. Mix with sweet milk. Stir till dissolved, and apply close to the ground with a brush and as high up as you think necessary every 15 months.

"This is the cheapest and most effective tree paint I have ever used."

It would seem as though this mixture would turn out to be more expensive than Mr. Culbertson's remedy, but it might be put on in less time.

The Lavatera

One of the most impressive flowering plants on the Beaverlodge Station is the perennial lavatera. It is an herbaceous perennial. The top dies down but the root lives over.

In the spring of 1924 two roots were received from Prof. N. E. Hansen, of Brookings, South Dakota. One failed to come but the other started nicely, and in spite of drought grew about three feet tall, though it did not bloom. It was attractive, nevertheless, with its mass of broad, green leaves.

In 1925 it commenced blooming in late July and continued week after week until frost. In type of flower and fruit it suggests the hollyhock. The flower cups are not so large, but the number of blossoms is much greater, and when the petals drop the mallow fruits are by no means unsightly.

In 1926, the development was still better than in the previous season. The plant grew six and one-half feet tall and spread out to a generous circumference, almost massed with bloom. So far it seems perfectly hardy, and perhaps nothing on the station attracts more admiring attention, unless it be the lilacs in June.

There is an annual lavatera also. It was tried for the first time during the past summer. Its flower is quite as pretty, but the plants were diminutive by comparison with the perennial and to that extent less impressive.—W. D. Albright, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station.

Celery Growing in Manitoba

From my own experience in growing celery I think we can grow as good or better celery in Manitoba than can be grown anywhere, and with perhaps a better flavor than what is grown in the southern states.

Our soil in this district of McCreary is similar to a lot of the soil in Manitoba, a quite heavy clay subsoil with lots of black loam on top. Where I grow celery it is rather flat so that the surface water does not drain off rapidly and after a watering the ground remains moist for some time.

There has been quite a lot said and written about growing celery on level ground and blanching with boards, but my experience has been very unsatisfactory by this method, as not only was it harder to keep the ground moist but the work of taking care of the plants was greater. In addition to this, the one year that I tried it for most of my plants, fully 50 per cent. ran to seed and were worthless.

I use the same place for celery every season, and grow the small vegetables between the rows. The ground is all in trenches, four feet apart from centre to centre. The ridges left after taking out the celery are quite high and are left for the winter. All the droppings from the henhouse are put on the tops of the ridges for the winter and in the spring a heavy layer of well rotted two or three-year-old stable manure is put over the ground. The tops of the ridges are worked down as needed for small vegetables and the trenches worked over ready for the celery plants in June.

The plants are set about nine inches apart in either single or double rows. Plants are never allowed to dry out, but are soaked well with water not just sprinkled. Water is never put on the plants but poured along the trenches.



Lavatera at Beaverlodge, Alta.

In starting the plants small boxes are used in the house. For the first few days these are covered up with cloth to hold the moisture but as soon as seedlings appear they are placed in a sunny window with a glass over them. Transplanting is done as soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle and seedlings are placed about an inch or two apart.

After they are well rooted if it is still too soon to put out it helps a lot to transplant again to deeper boxes with a layer of well rotted manure in the bottom. The roots of the celery form a solid mass in these deeper boxes and when planting out time comes plants are lifted with a big ball of earth and fibrous roots cut out in squares with a putty knife. The roots are not disturbed and plants do not set back in the least. I believe this second planting is well worth the extra trouble and time it takes.

As the plants grow the earth from the ridges is drawn over to them so

that by late summer they are banked up and well blanched, and the ground is ready for the next season, so that every second year the celery is in the same place.

We usually have White Plume ready to use by August 1, and then have celery right through till the new year, and I think if we can get it stored nice and dry and packed with sand that we can have it almost till spring, but in order to do this some other variety must be grown, as White Plume does not keep as well through the winter as some of the later kinds.—B. A. Tedford.

A Good Native Hedge

"For a good hedge, consider the dwarf olive or bulberry," says H. Hassard, of Medicine Hat. "It is a plant which has been much overlooked and probably despised, but it has some qualities that make it a pre-eminently good hedge plant for use in the drier sections of Western Canada. It is a bushy, thorny plant of wonderful hardiness. This is self-evident from the fact that it is growing in numerous places along the creeks and in the coulees in various parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, surviving the storms and frosts of centuries and one will rarely see a dead tree except from some external cause.

"I have been experimenting with this plant for six or seven years and I find there is nothing that will compare with it as a hedge plant. It grows so bushy and close it can be trained so it will keep out rabbits, cats, dogs or chickens. It grows quite fast enough to suit this purpose and can be grown to any height desired up to 10 or 15 feet.

"It will make the best kind of wind-break, as when it grows a few feet high, cattle, horses or hogs won't interfere with it on account of its sharp strong thorns. No killing of it in the pasture fields from stock rubbing against it. It will be left severely alone. The shelter and shade it affords is the only thing the stock will seek; as scratching posts they are taboo.

"Without much strain on our imagination we can see this plant grown by the miles as is done with hawthorn in the old country. It is not by any means so odoriferous as the hawthorn in bloom, but it has this advantage over the hawthorn: it produces fruit that can be converted into wine or jelly of no mean order, fit for any table in the land.

"There is no home, throughout the prairie provinces at least, but would be better equipped for growing strawberries and small fruits if a hedge of this plant surrounded their garden park or lawn. It has so many advantages over board, picket or wire fences. It is so inexpensive in up-keep, no rotten posts to replace, no expensive paint, no rusty wires or unsightly weather-beaten boards. A pair of clippers and a few hours time now and then and this for a lifetime. Just think of it and see what the prairie homes are missing.

"Then again it will collect all the snow that the winds blow into it and thus retard too early a growth in the spring so that the early summer frosts won't nip the bloom of currants, gooseberries, etc., and ruin the crop for that season. This is a point well worthy of consideration. After the hedge is once established nothing will interfere with it outside of malicious injury.

"In conclusion I might say it requires special care and knowledge to successfully grow this plant from seed, yet at the same time it is a very easy matter if one knows its peculiarities, and better results follows when planted in winter so the seeds get well frozen. It would be good policy to plant seeds in their permanent position at the start as the young plants are quite puny when they first come through the ground and require protection from strong winds and rough treatment, but as regards frost, this will not injure them at any stage of their growth; it may retard growth but won't kill the plant."

Parties desiring free trees from the 1928 distribution of the Forestry Farms at Indian Head and Saskatoon must have applications in before March 1, 1927. Obey that impulse. Write now! All applications should be addressed to, Forestry Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

Poultrymen Find Profitable Channel

Producing heavyweight chickens for the Christmas trade

By PROF. M. C. HERNER

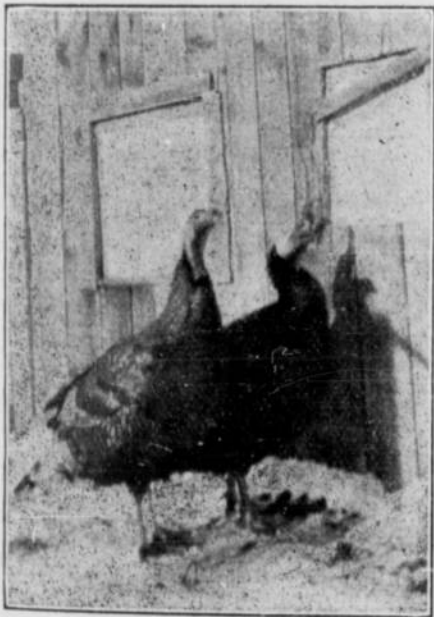
THE demand for heavy-weight spring chickens for the holiday trade is more or less directly influenced by the price of turkeys. When turkeys are low in price the demand for this class of chicken is not very keen, but when turkeys retail to the consumer from at 35 cents to 40 cents a pound, the demand for a heavy chicken to take the place of turkey in the Christmas dinner becomes quite keen. Turkeys at 40 cents a pound became almost too much of a luxury for the average household to indulge in. The family purse rather hesitates to have its contents diminished to the tune of four or five dollars for a turkey for Christmas dinner, when chickens can be gotten at 10 cents less per pound.

The production of this class of chicken on the prairie farm is not a difficult thing at all. After all is said and done there is not place like the farm to raise a good market chicken. With an abundance of feed and unlimited range the farm becomes the ideal place for rearing the chickens. To grow them six to seven pounds in weight at six months of age should be an easy matter under farm conditions.

Too many of our farm poultry keepers are inclined to forget the need of feeding regularly during the summer. It is too often taken for granted that the chickens can pick up all they need without being given very much extra to eat, after they are a certain size. This is especially the case after the chickens run out in the stubble fields.

Early Feeding Counts

It is just at this time that feeding is important. The chicken is growing



Eighty pounds of Turkey

Gobbler and one of his get belonging to E. A. Bell, Carman, Man., weighing forty pounds each.

its frame work and unless some special feeding is done, it often happens that the birds do not get enough food to fill in the frame work or to develop the muscles properly. Fleshing or the development of the muscles is just as important if not more so than fattening later in the season.

Six and seven-pound chickens are always birds with well developed wing, shoulder, breast and leg muscles, and these are only developed by good feeding during the growing period. These are not produced by good feeding for a few weeks at the end of the season, but are the result of good food when the body requirements were at their highest.

These points cannot be emphasized too strongly. The production of a six to seven-pound chicken for the Christmas trade is possible in any of the general-purpose breeds, even with May hatched birds. These types are especially adapted for this purpose, in that they are hardy and have the size with the quality that is desired in heavy-

weight market chickens and they make good use of their food. Even with chickens from mongrel hens of good size, mated with pure-bred males of any of the general-purpose breeds, it is possible to develop them into heavy-weight market birds with good feeding. They will, however, not make as economic growth or gains as pure-bred chickens from grade hens mated with pure-bred males.

Over-Weight Birds

April and May hatched chickens will be about in their prime as heavy-weight birds at Christmas time. Hatched earlier they will be inclined to become "staggy" and of tougher roasting quality. Birds that have considerable development of spur will never make the choicest roasters, as they have passed their prime and have become what the trade terms as "staggy."

Desirable heavy-weight chickens can be and are being produced on the prairie farms. But they are being produced by special feeding and proper care.

Let us tell you in their own words how the first-prize lot and the second prize lot of 12 fatted cockerels at the recent dressed poultry show at Brandon were produced. The farmer or his wife who raised the first prize lot has this to say:

"These birds were hatched the first week in May in an incubator and brooded in a brooder. My wife looked after them during this period. She fed them on Pratt's chicken feed till one month old, with all the butter-milk they would drink. After that they were fed the screenings from seed grain. When wheat screenings were done, they were fed on oats scattered round on free range. They were crated 16 days before poultry show. I ordered some corn meal but by mistake got scratch feed. I soaked this in skim-milk a meal in advance and in seven days it was all gone and those cockerels felt like lead. It was expensive feed, so having a little sprouted wheat I mixed it with the same amount of barley and run through grinder twice, then fed same as scratch feed, that is, soaked it in skim-milk one meal in advance."

By the way these birds were of specially high finish and high quality.

Also Used Dairy By-product

The farmer's wife who raised the second prize lot tells the following story:

"These birds were May hatched; hens used; put out in coops in shade of a maple hedge and kept there until early fall; then housed up to the time of putting in fattening crates. Cracked wheat and oats, a little commercial chick feed until a month old was the feed, with plenty of sour milk. Fattening ration consisted of barley, oats, corn meal and milk—two feeds daily. Bred from ordinary farm flock, Barred Rocks, with well-bred roosters."

These birds while larger than the first prize lot were coarser in quality, due probably to the fact that the females from which they came were not pure-breds but only grades. However, they were a nice lot and a credit to any poultry raiser.

Sprouted vs. Germinated Oats

Both germinated oats and sprouted oats are excellent supplementary feeds for the winter ration of the flock. They do not, however, serve the same purpose. Sprouted oats should be fed regularly because they contain vitamins and because they have the same virtue that all green stuff has in promoting more active digestion. Germinated oats do not take the place of sprouted oats in these respects, but they are succulent, the birds like them, and they contain diastase, an active ferment that is an aid in digesting starch. Germinated oats may be fed at the rate of three pounds dry weight to 100 pounds weight of fowl. Farm facilities for sprouting oats are usually so limited that there is no question of overfeeding.

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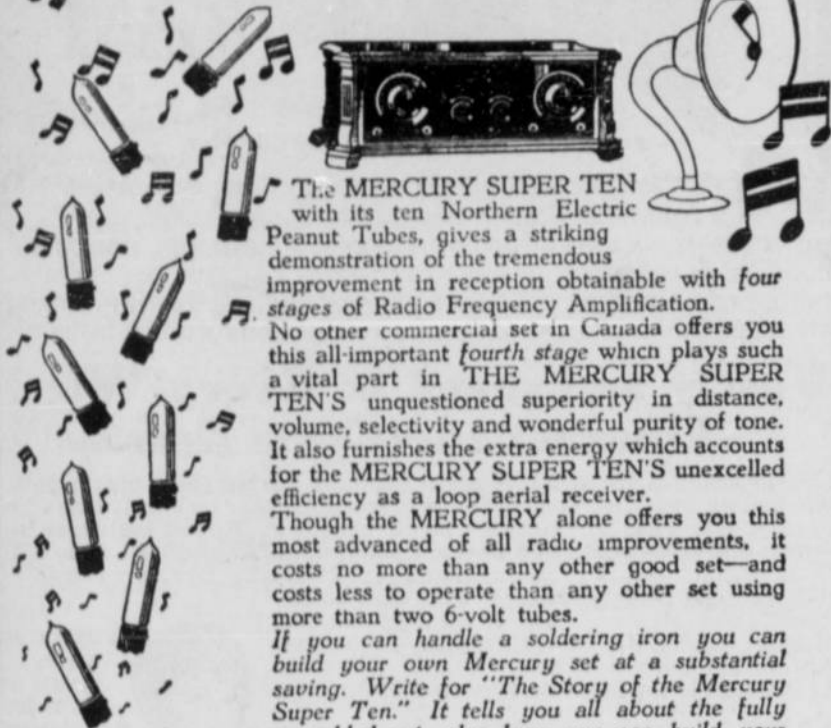
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Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY



Looking Backward

The
Prize-winning
Photograph

The prize of five dollars, offered by the Radio Editor for the best photograph showing someone listening in, goes to John W. Potten who submitted the above picture of Henry Pearce, Alonsa, Manitoba. Mr. Pearce was listening in on a radio set owned by Ernest Tink, at Kewanna, Manitoba, and was in his ninety-first year when this photograph was taken. With hands folded, Mr. Pearce sits beside the little loud speaker and hears the music from a studio many miles away. As he listens, his mind goes back to the days of his boyhood, when there were no telephones or telegraphs; no electric light or phonographs; and when radio was not even a dream. He is thinking of the days when the popular instrument was not the saxophone but the flute or flageolet. Ninety years. A long time for a man to look back upon, and yet how brief a moment in the history of the Universe! What new wonders will those of us see who live to round the ninety mark. It seems safe to predict that the child born today will at 20 find television by radio as commonplace as broadcasting has already become. Looking backward over 90 years must be wonderful, but in looking forward merely 20, one almost trembles.

Radio in Canada

IN June, 1921, it was my privilege to introduce a modest four-page publication known as "Canadian Wireless" which, unpretentious though it was, happened to be Canada's first periodical devoted exclusively to radio. Before proceeding with a quotation from the introductory editorial which appeared in that little sheet, it seems appropriate that I should unravel a mystery existing in the minds of many people as to the difference, if any, between "wireless" and "radio."

I remember hearing a lecture—it must have been as far back as 1905—by a travelling representative of the Marconi Company who showed a number of lantern slides and concluded his performance by sending dots and dashes with a big spark coil at one side of the platform, and then walking across to a table on the other side and tearing off a few feet of paper tape on which the message was found to be printed in Morse characters. It was very thrilling. It was "wireless," he said, reminding us with a smile that there were something like 17 miles of wire in the secondary winding of the spark coil which transmitted the message those few yards.

Who first called it wireless, I do not know. It was clearly a misnomer and the term "radiotelegraphy," which appeared in official documents of the British Post Office even in those days, is much more descriptive. However, the greatest pioneers and most successful designers of radiotelegraph apparatus in Great Britain and in many other countries were Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company and its affiliations. Thus, in Britain particularly, the words wireless and Marconi have been for a long time synonymous so that the general public there still calls it wireless instead of radio, whether in referring to radiotelegraphy or its young brother radiotelephony.

In the United States, the popularity of the term wireless faded out when the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, of America, became the Radio Corporation, of America. In Canada, the word wireless appears to have become established in the public mind as referring to apparatus designed for radiotelegraph operation, while radio means broadcasting. This is due to the fact, I think, that radiotelegraph development in this country began with the use of British apparatus and Old Country terms. In broadcasting, however, both Canada and the United States started well ahead of Great Britain, with the consequence that in 1921 we were absorbing American radio literature, listening to American programs and learning to call it radio instead of wireless. Officially, radio (telegraphy or telephony) has been the accepted expression for many years. Thus, we have the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries,

whose report for 1925-26 is now before me

Past and Present

In the first editorial which introduced "Canadian Wireless," I wrote as follows: "If any one country in the world is likely in the future to enjoy more than another the benefits of radio, that country is surely the Dominion of Canada, whose territories are so vast and whose scattered communities have such need of rapid and unfailing means of communication with each other and with the larger centres. The forests of Canada; the lumber and the mining camps; the small towns so subject to isolation in bushfire or storm; the little fishing villages on her shores; trading posts in the hard northland—all will gain the advantages of wireless in their own good time, as public interest in the science increases and faith grows in its commercial possibilities."

"There is room for a growth of knowledge respecting wireless in this country, not so much among our younger people—boys in their teens, for instance, are mostly well aware of what is going on in the ether—but among average adults. Wonderful things are happening of which the man in the street has little conception. Youngsters are listening to wireless concerts transmitted hundreds of miles by radiophone . . . Canada is fortunate in having radio laws which, while protecting government and commercial interests, do not seriously handicap the amateur in his experiments. Some countries have less stringent laws and more interfering amateurs, and others laws which if in force here would scrap the greater portion of existing amateur equipment. Canada gives to her radio enthusiasts neither too much freedom nor too little. By one having commercial as well as amateur wireless interests it is believed that the attitude so far displayed by the Canadian Government towards amateurs is a very fair one, indeed."

It speaks well for the efficiency of our Dominion Radio Department, so ably steered from the beginning by its present director, C. P. Edwards, that the words written respecting that organization over five years ago—a fairly long time in the history of radio—are equally true today. With a state of chaos existing among the radio stations to the south of us, where no one seems to know who should control radio or how the mess should be cleared up, the Canadian has every reason to be proud of the law and order prevailing here.

True, we have our interference problems, but no government has paid more serious attention to these troubles than has our own. Our department at Ottawa organized a special staff of experts to deal with radio interference from power lines and electrical apparatus. An automobile truck was fitted with special equipment and sent out to tour Ontario and Quebec. In three months two radio electricians

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carried out investigations of interference in 100 towns and villages. 203 sources of interference were investigated and 124 immediately eliminated, the remainder mostly being cured as the result of correspondence and co-operation between broadcast listeners and the owners of the electrical apparatus causing the interference. Three more trucks have since been put in service in Eastern Canada and additional trucks and experts are to be provided in the western provinces this year.

Radio Progress

That the interest in radio is no longer confined principally to boys in their 'teens is obvious. Reference to the Ottawa report shows that no less than 134,486 receiving licenses were issued in Canada last year.

Progress in the development of radio for the interchange of messages between ships and coast stations is shown by the licensing of 30 coast stations, 28 government ship stations and 252 commercial ship stations. There are eight stations on our coasts, additional to the 30 already mentioned, designed specially for direction-finding work. These "D.F." stations, as they are called, are able to determine the direction from which radio signals are coming and can thus report to ships at sea their bearing with respect to whichever of the D.F. stations may be called upon for the information. Nearly twenty-three thousand such bearings were given to ships during the year by these eight stations. The importance of these reports as aids to navigation can only be realized by those who have been "down to the sea in ships."

Radio transmitting and receiving stations have been licensed and installed at a number of mining and lumber camps. Dwellers on the shores of Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean are now in daily contact with the world through the medium of radio. Tugboats and fishing smacks are making good use of the invention.

Essential to the successful navigation of Hudson's Straits, when the Bay road opens up, will be radio communication between icebreakers, merchant ships and shore stations. It is interesting to note that the ice patrol service maintained at the opening of navigation in the Cabot Straits (Cape Breton) last spring resulted in the exchange of 32,689 words between the two patrol ships, made up of messages containing particulars of the location and drift of ice and instructions as to the best route for ships to follow.

It would have been worth while, I think, as showing a unique development of radio in this country, to have included in the report special reference to the receiving sets installed in the transcontinental trains of the Canadian National Railway. Altogether, the reports makes good reading for our citizens and should make us proud of our achievements and confident as to the future. At sea, I have good reason to know that our Dominion meteorological radio reports and weather forecasts have long had the highest respect of mariners for their accuracy. So, also, have the bearings transmitted by our direction finding stations. Seamen of many nationalities have told me this. Let those of us whose occupations keep us on land have equal respect for and just pride in our radio laws as they affect us.

Dislikes Radio Advertising

H. S., Saskatoon, Sask.—The matter of advertising by radio is closely tied up with the question "Who shall pay for broadcasting?" If manufacturers or their representatives are to provide the listening public with entertainment, then it seems logical enough that, paying the piper, they should be permitted to call the tune. Naturally, advertisers will seek to gain goodwill by giving the public what it wants, though various advertisers have various ideas as to what the public does want. The public may signify its desires, but so long as it is not directly paying for the entertainment it cannot reasonably insist upon the maintenance of certain standards. It may tune out the objectionable program, but the advertiser has no means of knowing how many listeners are doing that, especially since the majority of listeners are not in the habit of writing to stations, either in praise or criticism of programs.

Technically, of course, direct advertising by radio is forbidden by government regulation, but interpretations of the word "direct" are varied.

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

40 Years of Progress

Synopsis of 1926 Report

New Insurance written	-	\$ 70,630,396.
Insurance in Force	-	361,166,647.
Assets	-	67,643,709.
Dividends to be paid		
Policyholders in 1927		1,638,081.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Record Volume of New Business.
- Banner Gain in Insurance in Force.
- Largest Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries.
- Increased Dividends to Policyholders.
- Favorable Mortality.

Write for Copy of Annual Report

Established 1887

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: - - - TORONTO CANADA

RELIABLE

TRADE MARK

RADIO BATTERIES

RELIABLE Radio Batteries guarantee you a steady nonfluctuating flood of current, insure perfect reception, give long service and sure satisfaction.

THE DOMINION BATTERY CO. LIMITED
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

Owning and Operating Broadcasting Station CKCL
Also broadcasting from Stations CKY, CFQC, WKBB, CFCF, CFCN, CFDC

BONE SPAVIN Don't experiment with inferior treatments. Send for FLEMING'S SPAVIN AND BONE PASTE. GUARANTEED. Money back if it ever fails. Postpaid or at your dealer. Send 10c. for New Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

FLEMING BROS. 418 Wellington W. TORONTO

Cattle Labels

Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Send 5c Postage for Samples. Mention this paper.

MANITOBA STENCIL AND STAMP WORKS (Call's)
482 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg

RAT-NIP

"Stands them on their heads"

Must kill rats or your money back. Not touched by dogs or cats. "Never fails" say thousands of users. At dealers or 35c prepaid and guaranteed. Buffalo Specialty Co., 3212 Liquid Veneer Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Classified Ads. bring Results



"How about it, Daddy?"

I shall be all right,
but what about
Mother till I can
be her man?"

Great-West
ASSURANCE **Life** COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

35

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 27 MAY 1670.

THREE MILLION ACRES

—IN—
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE
GRAZING LANDS ON LEASE
WOOD AND HAY PERMITS GRANTED
ON REASONABLE TERMS

Write for free attractive booklet, which gives complete information
and particulars about the Company's lands in Western Canada, to—
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Land Department, Winnipeg or Edmonton

**MONEY
TO LOAN**

On improved farm property. Lowest
current rates. Apply through our rep-
resentatives in your district or direct
to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited

523 Main Street, Winnipeg 2nd Avenue and 20th Street, Saskatoon
National Trust Building, Edmonton

Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada

The fifty-eighth annual general meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada, held at the head office, marked the close of a very successful year, and was attended by a large gathering of shareholders.

Several announcements of special interest were made both by Sir Herbert Holt, president, and C. E. Neill, general manager. In his address, Sir Herbert Holt gave a complete review of the outstanding features of the growth in Canada's trade and industry and took the view that during the past year there had been steady and substantial improvement in almost every department of Canada's business life.

Discussing the necessity of the reduction of all taxes, Sir Herbert said: "What Canada needs is to follow the example set by the United States in the reduction of all taxes and in the cost of government, so that by economies due to the efficiency of administration we may secure a substantial reduction in the total burden of taxation rather than a chance of incidence. Canada has frequently shown that she is not without courage in facing her economic problems, and there are indications that a bold co-operative policy of administrative economy on the part of all governments would meet with strong public approval and support.

C. E. Neill, general manager, gave a number of interesting particulars of

the Bank's growth and expansion during the year. Of special import was the increase of \$6,904,587 in commercial loans in Canada. This reflected business activity arising from the country's growing prosperity.

Referring to the constructive co-operation the Bank had been in a position to give towards the development of Canada's foreign trade, Mr. Neill said in part:

"Since this bank first commenced to establish branches abroad, over twenty-five years ago, we have acquired an intimate knowledge of many foreign markets. We have done our utmost to use this knowledge for the benefit of Canadian trade by placing foreign buyers in touch with our exporters and locating advantageous sources of supply for Canadian importers. The Managers of our foreign branches are familiar with Canadian products, and it goes without saying that our opportunities to be of service have been numerous, more particularly since the majority of our foreign branches are located in countries which are not competitors of Canada, but rather buyers of our products and suppliers of our necessities. I know that during this past quarter of a century we have been able to facilitate the movement of Canadian goods to the extent of many millions of dollars."

Canadian Flour in Japan

Three Hundred Thousand barrels annually
used for extract

By N. P. LAMBERT

ABOUT ten miles from Tokyo, Japan, there is located an interesting manufacturing industry which uses, on an average, some 25,000 barrels of Canadian flour every month. This industry is owned by S. Suzuki & Company Limited, and is devoted to the manufacture of a product called "Aji-no-moto." The name of this product is derived from the Japanese word "aji" meaning taste, and it is advertised as a savoury salt. The absence of actual salt in both China and Japan—where that product is regarded as a decided luxury—was the chief reason for the discovery of this Japanese substitute called "Aji-no-moto." It was discovered or invented by Dr. K. Ikeda, an honorary professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, about 25 years ago. Patents have since been granted by the British, French, Japanese and American governments, but the marketing of this product has been confined practically altogether to oriental countries.

Stronger Than Sugar

"Aji-no-moto" is a fine powder and can be kept any length of time without undergoing any change. It gives a pure meat-like taste, and is claimed to be seven times as strong as salt and 15 times as strong as sugar in its seasoning qualities. A teaspoonful, for instance, is sufficient to give a high relish to two-thirds of a pint of soup. It is sold in Japan in a small bottle about the size of our vanilla bottles, and the cost of it is 25 sen, or the equivalent of about 15 cents in Canadian money. Directions recommend its use as an addition to all sorts of soups, more particularly consommé and bouillon; in preparing dainty dishes; in seasoning vegetables; as an addition to omelet and other dishes prepared from eggs and potatoes; for improving the taste of gravies and other such substances; for giving special relish to all sorts of fish, and for preparing salad dressings.

Manufacturing Process

The principal content of "Aji-no-moto" is glutenic acid, which is extracted in a wholesale way from wheat flour. At Suzuki & Company's plant, near Tokyo, this process is carried on and a valuable by-product of starch is also manufactured. Flour made from Western Canadian wheat is favored, because it usually contains a higher percentage of gluten than can be secured elsewhere. This flour is packed in 49-pound bags and shipped from Vancouver to Yokohama, and thence by lighter up a small river to the plant near Tokyo. The interior of the Suzuki plant in certain particulars does not look unlike the interior of an old-fashioned cheese factory. Large vats are to be seen containing a milky, curd-like substance being churned about, while a current of water is kept running through them constantly. In these vats the gluten is washed from the flour, and in a further process later on, is specially treated and made into the powder-like substance representing "Aji-no-moto." The residue left in the bottom of the vats is starch, and this deposit is taken out in large cakes and ground up by rollers, and fed into the same 49-pound bags which contained the flour. This starch is also marketed widely throughout Japan.

The Japanese are very proud of this industry, because it represents an original invention by one of their own scientists. They are also keenly interested in extending their trade in this product to other countries. No great success has been experienced so far in introducing it on the American continent, naturally, because of the relative cheapness of such other seasoning products as salt and pepper.



A well equipped Farmstead

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion
Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Will You Wear This Suit?



Show it to your friends and neighbors as a sample of our fine quality, handtailored. All wool suits, guaranteed money-saving values. Take their orders, keep a handsome profit for yourself and send the orders to us.

\$3.00 to \$5.00 an hour in spare time. \$75 to \$150 a week for full time. We supply elaborate swatch outfit, large size samples, and latest style pictures. Positively finest selling outfit ever furnished salesmen. Write for yours at once, pick out your suit, and get started making big money right away.
WILSON-BRADSHAW MFG. CO.
Dept. 517, Box 1015 Montreal

It Leads Them All

The
Brantford
Roller
Bearing
Grinder
is
Guaranteed



THE Brantford Roller Bearing Grinder is the most satisfactory machine of its kind on the market—having features possessed by no other grinder in Canada.

It is the only Grinder equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings. This reduces friction to a minimum. The grinder is perfectly trued and balanced—it will do faster and better work than any other you can buy, without using a Kilowatt more power.

To back up this statement, we give, with each grinder sold, a warranty of quality and satisfaction. If the grinder falls down in any way every cent of your money will be refunded.

Send for our free catalogue illustrating and describing this marvelously efficient grinder. There is no other like it—yet the cost is surprisingly low.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Regina, Sask. Calgary, Alta.
Portage la Prairie, Man.

**BRANTFORD
ROLLER BEARING
GRAIN GRINDER**

fix it yourself



Cheer up—now you can mend metalware as easily and perfectly as a mechanic! All you need is a touch of heat and Kester Metal Mender.

The pleasure of watching the bright, flowing solder, plug a hole or mend a break is only exceeded by the satisfaction of knowing you have done something useful.

Your hardware dealer can supply you with a can of this household solder.

Free sample
upon request

**KESTER
METAL MENDER**

CHICAGO SOLDER COMPANY
4201-473 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, U.S.A.
Est. 1899



Active men resent crippling pain

"HAD TO BE CARRIED LIKE A BABY"

Quickly put on feet again by simple home treatment

Laid up for two weeks with an attack of rheumatism or neuritis in the legs, a Canadian writes all the way from Moncton, N. B., to tell of the quick relief he got when he began using a simple, old-fashioned home remedy.

"I could not walk for two weeks," he writes. "I had to be carried around like a baby. But one bottle of Sloan's Liniment put me on my feet again."

Sloan's gives real help to all kinds of muscular pain because it stirs up your body's own curative forces to drive out the germs and poisons that cause the trouble. Just pat it on lightly—and a healing tide of fresh, germ-destroying blood is sent tingling through the pain-ridden tissues. No rubbing! It's the medicine itself that does the work.

Soon the swelling and inflammation go down. The aching stops. Almost suddenly you find yourself really free from pain, really comfortable at last. Get a bottle today and have it on hand. All druggists—35 cents.

See pages 42-6 for the place where 100,000 readers Buy, Sell and Exchange

Here's the Way to Heal Rupture

A Marvelous Self-Home-Treatment That Anyone Can Use on Any Rupture, Large or Small

Costs Nothing to Try

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered, and makes the use of trusses or supports unnecessary.

No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous System will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help you restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 364D Collings Building, Watertown, N. Y. Send no money. The trial is free. Write now—today. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.



Bonnie Bell

Grand champion Clyde mare at the International of 1926. Owned by the University of Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Clydesdale exhibit captured 41 prizes at the Toronto Royal and 39 at the Chicago International, not including the eleven prizes won by W. J. McCallum of Regina.

Percheron, Belgian and grade drafters belonging to this exhibit also met with notable successes and brought the total number of prizes won by Saskatchewan horses at these two shows up to 157.

Co-operator Reports on Argentina

Continued from Page 11

borrowers are carefully selected and are mostly the class of men who are in a position to borrow elsewhere if the exporters are unwilling to lend to them. The large exporting houses maintain buyers at the principal shipping points, and the competition of these houses with one another and with the local buyers, help to keep the price from dipping to the low point it would certainly reach but for their presence.

"Possibly the worst feature of rural life in the Argentine lies in the fact that in most cases the man who tills the soil does not own it. From the earliest times land has been held in large 'estancias' or estates by individual owners or families, and much of it is still so held. The owner usually has a fine residence and cultivates the portion of his estate which surrounds it, renting or leasing the rest in parcels to 'colonists' or tenants, from whom he receives a portion of the crop each year as rental. The result of this is that the colonist is liable to take very little interest in the land he occupies beyond getting from it the maximum return during the short period of his tenancy.

"The rent paid by the colonists is usually 25 or 30 per cent. of the crop, threshed and delivered at the railway.

Labor is Scarce

"Much of the labor on the average farm is provided within the colonist's own family circle. The former extensive 'swallow migration' of Italians and Spaniards, who used to take advantage of cheap steamer fares to help with the harvest, first in Brazil and then in the Argentine, is now said to be dying out due to the use of the reaper-thresher.

"In spite of the serious handicaps under which co-operators suffer in the Argentine, considerable progress has been made. There are 92 rural co-operatives organized for the purchase of groceries and supplies. Some effort is being made to associate these in a national enterprise.

"The Coronel Dorrego co-operative does a considerable grain marketing business for its members. It has a warehouse capable of holding 30,000 bags and is planning extensions. The sales are made individually. Collective selling has been found impracticable, up to the present, because of the range of quality in the product handled, and the prejudices of the growers, who are usually suspicious of being placed at a disadvantage in a combined sale. This lack of confidence is one of the most serious handicaps to the success of co-operation in Argentina.

"The Asociación de Co-operatives Rurales is a younger organization, being only four years old. It is purely a trading concern, specializing on the marketing of cereals for the 31 local co-operatives in affiliation, and considerable grain is disposed of on a commission basis to the millers and exporters. They have, of course, the usual trouble that dealers at the various local points endeavor to cut them out by offering more for the grain, and higher prices for grain prevail wherever the affiliated co-operatives are located."

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

To Send Money



use the Money Orders sold at all branches of this Bank.

They are safe, cheap and convenient, and are readily cashed in all parts of the world.

32

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000

Reserve Fund \$20,000,000

Manitoba Winter Fair BRANDON

MARCH 14 to 18, 1927

A Holiday and Short Course Combined

Wide Classification - Generous Prizes

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, SEEDS and POULTRY

ENTRIES FOR BULL SALE CLOSE FEBRUARY 1

Get Your Name on the Mailing List

W. C. McKILLICAN,
President

J. E. RETTIE,
Secretary-Manager

30 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS 30

ARRIVED DURING NOVEMBER, FOUR DAYS PREVIOUS TO THE ROYAL STALLIONS THAT LOOK LIKE STALLIONS

We exhibited at the Toronto Royal, Guelph Provincial, and Chatham Peninsular Winter Fairs. With these great Fairs combined, we won more than five times as many championships, first and second prizes in Stallion classes as did any other Breeder or Importer in the Dominion. Our oldest Stallion was four years. We were also successful winners in Percherons, winning championships with Stallions and a repetition of our female Clydesdale winnings.

Alex Galbraith, Edmonton, Alta., widely known throughout Canada, Great Britain, and the United States of America, commenting on the Royal, said, "the two year old Clydesdale Stallion class, with seventeen entries, was the best he had seen in many years." We were the winners.

THESE ARE THE STALLIONS WE OFFER YOU

If you are in the market to purchase the best Stallion, Mares or Fillies, either breed, with size and smoothness of quality, arrange to see these horses at the Regina Winter Fair. At present they are wintering at our stock farm, Brampton, Ontario. They will arrive at our Regina stables prior to the Winter Fair.

We can undersell any firm on the North American Continent owing to our extensive business relations.

Write for particulars to Alexandra Hotel, Regina, Saskatchewan. Terms to suit reliable customers.

Canada's Largest Horse Distributors

REGINA, SASK. -- W. J. McCALLUM -- BRAMPTON, ONT.

WE -- SPAN -- THE -- HORSE -- WORLD

Better Way to Drill GRAIN

Now you can plow and drill small grain, all at one time, with the Peoria Plow Drill—do it better, safer, faster. Wheat sown by this method has 2 to 3 weeks start over other methods. Why take chances on an early frost when this Peoria Plow Drill may save your crop? This way all seed is drilled in and packed down while soil is moist. No

loss by sowing in dry, loose soil. No fear of poor germination due to lack of moisture. No chance of lost seed from high wind. No dirty, choking dust cloud. Fits 2 or 3-bottom plows; follows perfectly; adds but little draft. Labor saved and increased yields the first year more than pay for this profit maker.

Prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg (cash) 2 or 3 Plow, single Disc, \$99.50.
Double Disc, \$108.50.

PEORIA
DRILL
AND
SEEDER
CO., 2816 N.
Perry
Ave.,
Peoria, Ill.

For Horses or Tractor.
(Operates from
plow seat or tractor)

See Your Local Dealer
Or write us direct.

Distributors:
F. N. McDONALD
CO., WINNIPEG



The U.F.W.M. Convene

Continued from Page 16

ing Mrs. Howell's report was led by Peter Wright. The District Builders came in for much favorable comment as being one way the people of any community could have some say as to what type of settlers they wanted. A resolution was passed at the close of the discussion asking the Federal Government to provide adequate medical and mental examination overseas for all immigrants entering Canada and that the examination at point of embarkation to be final.

The report on Public Health and Social Welfare was read by the convener, Miss Mabel Johnson, of Brandon. One of the recommendations growing out of this report was that legislation be passed making it compulsory for doctors to instill preventive drops in infants' eyes at birth to prevent blindness, and that the Department of Health provide these drops free on application. This recommendation was later covered by a resolution and passed. Miss Johnson pointed out that Dr. Musgrove has commenced a mental survey in the province and already a number of clinics have been held at smaller centres. Following the presentation of this report, Dr. Frazer, provincial health officer, gave a short address on Preventive Measures in Public Health. Other speakers on health topics were Miss Russell and Dr. M. G. Thomson, western organizer, Canadian Social Hygiene Council.

The Educational report was presented by Mrs. T. W. McClelland, of Emerson. It dealt with four main points: The report of the committee on the program of studies; school attendance of pupils of 14 or over; new legislation affecting education; and the outlook in new Canadian schools. At the close of the report Major C. K. Newcomb gave a short address on Considerations Arising Out of the Work of the Review Committee which was appointed about two years ago.

Resolutions Passed

A resolution was passed asking the Provincial Government to withdraw the clause granting exemption of six weeks from school for farm work for children. When this comes into effect, then Manitoba's school attendance regulations will correspond with those required by the International Child Labor Conventions as agreed upon by the League of Nations.

The report on legislation as presented by Mrs. E. L. Downing covered in the main those matters upon which the U.F.W.M. is working and which have been brought up before. These included: Legal domicile for married women; personal naturalization; devolution of estates where there is no will; property rights as they affect women; and amendments to the marriage act. Miss Mildred McMurray led the discussion on this report and urged women to consider the establishment of domestic relations courts, women jurors and a legal aid bureau.

Resolutions growing out of this report and passed, asked for: Personal naturalization of married women; amendments to the Devolution of Estates Act, where there is no widow left when a man dies that his property be left to his mother and father in equal parts, where he has no family and if no father, then all to the mother, and if no parents are living, then to his brothers and sisters in equal shares.

The resolution on cadet training asked that the words "cadet training" be deleted and that "physical training" be substituted and that the grants be turned over to the provincial government to administer. Another resolution asked for a clean bill of health before marriage. It was also requested that prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 be kept out of contact with habitual offenders and professional criminals.

Other speakers provided by the U.F.W.M. who addressed the convention were: W. R. Wood, secretary of Manitoba Prohibition Alliance, who spoke on Manitoba's New Menace; Mrs. L. Duncan, director of Home Economics of Manitoba Agricultural College, who spoke on Making the Home Beautiful Within. This last-named address was followed by a lively discussion on Making the Home Beautiful Without, which centred mostly around the growing of flowers. Dean McKillican, of Manitoba Agricultural College, gave the delegates a list of the perennials which may be successfully grown. Mrs. T. W. Sutherland (nee Mary P. McCallum) addressed the convention on Casual Observations on Canadian Conditions.

Good cooks favor this flour, carefully milled from the choicest wheat, which is equally good for bread, cake, pastry and the hundreds of recipes that call for flour. They can make

Better
Food
with

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

The results never vary—because the highest degree of uniformity is maintained year in and year out.

In addition to supplying Canada's Best Flour, we also offer the premier breakfast foods—Ogilvie Wheat Hearts, and Ogilvie Oats.

Our big cook book contains recipes for four hundred and some dishes that can be made better with Ogilvie Royal Household Flour. Use the coupon.

Your dealer carries the Ogilvie line.

MAIL THIS COUPON

to
Ogilvie Flour Mills
Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg

For enclosed 25 cents send
me your Cook Book "G".

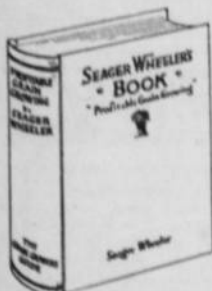
Name

Address



Profitable Grain Growing

By SEAGER WHEELER



This is not a text book but is a book written in simple language, as one farmer to another, telling of Seager Wheeler's method of tillage. It tells how he has overcome the two great crop reducers, namely, drought and soil drifting. It tells you how you can do it. How to get bigger yields and higher grades. He also

tells the many little details every farmer should know and put into practice. These methods do not mean more work and longer hours, but less work and worry and more profitable production. It has been both an inspiration and a source of profit to thousands of farmers who have sought to improve their yield by better methods of tillage. The book contains 31 chapters, 350 pages, each one full of money-making and labor-saving points. It is well printed, large, clear, readable type, relieved by 85 illustrations and durably bound.

The sales of this book have been larger than those of any other agricultural book ever published in this country.

Regular Price, \$3.00; Now Half-Price, \$1.50 per Copy, Postpaid.

The Grain Growers' Guide
Book Department WINNIPEG

for *Healthful
Cleanliness*



There's
Nothing like

Old Dutch

MADE IN CANADA

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 3

of eggs after the close of the egg pool be opened in Winnipeg. The report also recommended that Dominion standard grades for poultry be established and a resolution was passed by the convention asking that such grades be established and that they conform to the grades used last season by the Manitoba Co-operative. The total make of creamery butter in the province in 1926 was 15,449,356 pounds and of dairy butter 9,235,712 pounds. The total value of dairy products was over 14 million dollars. The make of the Manitoba Co-operative Creameries was 1,306,179 pounds. Dealing with honey, the report stated that in 1925 Manitoba shipped its first car load of honey, while in 1926 four car loads were assembled. A resolution, moved by E. A. Bell, recommended that steps be taken to provide adequate grades for honey.

Under transportation the report stated that no reduction in freight rates had been secured during the year, but that the case had been presented by J. W. Ward, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, before the Railway Commission last June.

Following the presentation of the report on Marketing, President Landreth, of the Poultry Pool, addressed the convention and outlined the activities of that organization. It had no warehouses for handling poultry, he said. Every pound was handled by the producers in car lots, thus avoiding excessive overhead. The quality of the product was now as high as that produced in fattening stations by the packing houses. Returns for dressed poultry last season had been the highest ever received. Out of the total quantity of turkeys marketed 81 per cent. had been specials or No. 1. A central depot which the pool was arranging for in Winnipeg would be open all the year round and would be operated without a contract. The three provincial pools were meeting in March to discuss a central selling agency. Membership in the association had shown steady growth until now it was 7,900.

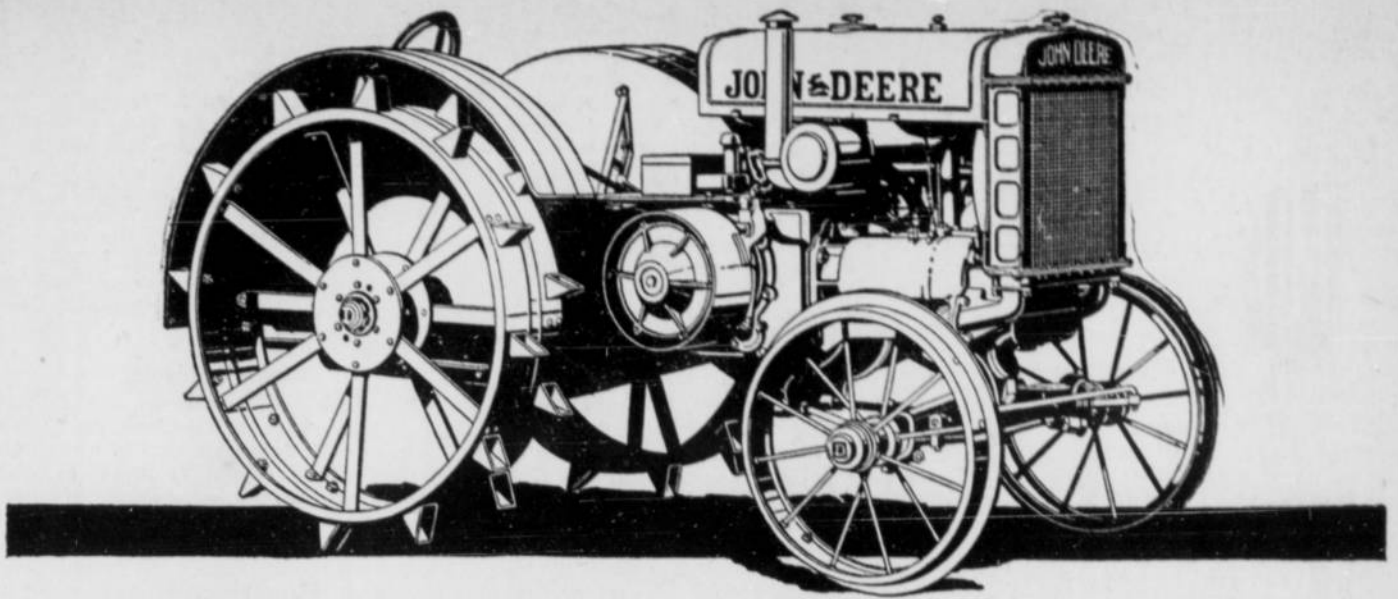
Wheat Pool Provides Program

The program for the Wednesday evening meeting was provided by the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Hon. Irene Parlby and Prof. Osborne, who were to have been the chief speakers, were both absent on account of sickness. In their place R. A. Hoey and President Colin Burnell addressed the convention. Mr. Hoey stated that the pools had a membership of over 137,000 and that they could not escape the perils of success and of bigness. The enemies who sought to destroy them had nothing to lose. Sometimes their methods were dispicable, as witness the circular sent out through the Commercial Travellers' Association. The pools had arisen out of the economic prostration of the farmers when they were called upon to meet obligations assumed when wheat was \$2.60 with returns from dollar wheat. The promoters of the pool had in mind the building up of an organization that could exercise sufficient bargaining power to win for the farmers that measure of justice to which they were entitled.

Mr. Burnell, who had just returned from a 26,000-mile trip to and through Australia, began by conveying to the United Farm Women the greetings of the Australian farm women. He explained the system under which wheat was produced and marketed in that country. The next great step in wheat pooling, he believed, would come in Australia. At one time 70 per cent. of the wheat of the country was marketed through the government pools, but it was now less and the contract system was being introduced. Many of the farmers seemed to be ready for compulsory pooling.

Discussion on Organization

The discussion on organization was led by the secretary, D. G. McKenzie. The object of organization, said the speaker, was to improve living conditions on the farm. People were kept off the land chiefly by economic causes. The farmer should get a larger share of the value of his products. There were also problems of production and producers should take full advantage of the agricultural college and experimental farms, boys' and girls' clubs and other educational efforts. The district builders were doing splendid work and the U.F.M. should co-operate with them. Co-operative marketing had a great work before it and the only danger he saw was in lack of knowledge of co-operative principles. Freight rates were



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—if you could go to the homes of the thousands of farmers who are using this tractor and have them tell you of their success, you too would be using a John Deere to lower your production costs—to help solve your farm labor problems—to make more money for you.

A. B. Clark of Bucklin, Kansas, writes: "The cost of doing my work this year with my John Deere Tractor was about half of what it cost with horses before."

John Deere Tractor owners are not only doubling and tripling their daily earning capacity but they are also doing their farm work at power costs unbelievably low.

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These money-saving advantages that you are sure to want in your tractor are the result of extreme simplicity; sturdy construction; complete enclosure of all working parts; an automatic oiling system; ease of operation, inspection and adjustments plus John Deere quality construction.

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Right near you at your John Deere dealer's this real farm tractor is on display. Take the time to inspect it carefully. Know all about it before you invest. Ask your dealer for a demonstration.

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The Innes works with any make of binder in any kind of small grain—wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, speltz, etc., heavy or light, green or ripe.

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One extra man and one extra horse is all that is needed for this equipment. And it will stook up to 20 acres per day. When night comes all the cut grain has been stooked. The stooks are ventilated or solid, whichever you prefer.

A Great Grain Saver

Besides doing away with the old methods of hand stooking, the Innes is a great grain saver. All the shattered grain and loose heads are saved. The loose heads are securely placed in the stook, the shattered grain is automatically put in a box. Actual tests show that from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel of grain per acre is saved in this way—almost enough for seed next year.

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The Innes Stooker is the result of ten years' research work and four years' actual field work on farms from Texas to Saskatchewan. They are warranted and sold on a money-back guarantee. Write for full statement of the warranty as well as catalog describing in detail not only this machine but the Innes Grain Saver and Innes Sweep as well.

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a first cost and the work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was preventing rate increases. Organized effort had raised the whole status of farm life and there was a great change in the attitude toward agriculture in the last 25 years.

The discussion on organization was carried on with considerable spirit by the delegates. One delegate stated that the reasons why a greater number of farmers were not members of the U.F.M. were, first, because they were not standing on their own feet financially, but were receiving grants from the U.G.G.; and, second, that developments since the last election showed that the U.F.M. was a wing of the Liberal party. These statements were vigorously contested by several delegates. Several delegates held that co-operative buying was keeping their locals together. L. G. Thomson, of Arden, said that in his local both co-operative buying and selling were emphasized with the result that they had plenty of money for local needs and \$1,000 in the treasury. The men looked after the business end of the local's activities and the women after the social activities. The Arden local handled over 90 per cent. of the livestock shipments from their shipping point.

The closed door policy was advocated by some delegates, but met with a cool reception. W. R. Wood, summing up the discussion, said that three outstanding suggestions had come out of it, co-operative buying, co-operative selling and educational work. President Poole closed the discussion by offering four practical suggestions: A definite day for meeting once or twice a month; punctuality, which should be the first order of business; orderliness, by which he meant having a definite program; and last, advertising or letting the people know that the local was active.

The better seed campaign, which has been organized in Manitoba, was outlined by J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture. In this he said, all the forces which were interested in better agriculture in the province should enlist. His address was followed by a lively discussion which showed that the farmers were deeply interested in the important problem of sowing good, clean seed, and a resolution was unanimously passed approving of the better seed campaign and pledging the support of the association.

Cabinet Ministers Speak

A feature of the convention was the appearance on the platform during Thursday afternoon of Premier Bracken and several members of his cabinet. The premier stated that he had been in Manitoba for six and a half years and during that time had attended seven U.F.M. conventions. He was pleased with the expressions of goodwill which the association had extended to his government and hoped that the farmers would see to it that the government would be kept in power for the next five years.

At the evening session Attorney-General Craig dealt at length with the liquor question. He outlined the different measures that had been enacted leading up to the present legal status of the liquor traffic and showed how the government had been active in liquor law enforcement. Seventy-five per cent. of the difficulty, he claimed, was due to the illicit beer trade. There were eight breweries in the province and they had had 31 convictions registered against them. His remarks might be interpreted to indicate that a referendum would be

taken at the time of the general election on the sale of beer legislation proposed by a petition that was being circulated throughout the province. The duties of municipal police in enforcing liquor laws were outlined and the policy of the government in assisting when necessary was fully explained.

When the matter subsequently came before the convention the delegates reaffirmed their adherence to the principle of prohibitory legislation and strongly pledged their support to the counter petition that is being circulated against the sale of beer proposals.

Livestock Shipping

Livestock marketing was the subject of an address by C. Rice-Jones on Friday morning. He first outlined the operations of the United Livestock Growers, referring particularly to the satisfactory arrangement with the Alberta hog pool and to the success of the cattle pool. He then dealt with the laws and regulations governing the operation of stock yards in Canada and stated that though they had resulted in much good to the livestock marketing business, they were drawn up years ago with no consideration for co-operative and pool selling such as had recently been developed. The Livestock and Livestock Products Act was, he said, a skeleton act and the business of livestock exchanges was chiefly conducted under regulations and rules drawn up by the livestock branch and the livestock exchange themselves. There was no similarity between the Livestock Act and the Canada Grain Act, which fully set forth the requirements to be met in marketing grain. His suggestion was that a new livestock act be passed, fully meeting the requirements of the situation and safeguarding the interests of the producers in the development of their co-operative livestock marketing organizations. The administration of the act should, he said, be placed in the hands of a livestock board functioning in much the same way as the Board of Grain Commissioners in administering the Canada Grain Act.

Following Mr. Rice-Jones' remarks two resolutions were passed, one supporting his suggestions and the other asking the board to protest against any change in the freight regulations that would prevent a co-operative shipping agent or owner from accompanying stock to market.

Canadian Council of Agriculture Report

John W. Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, reported on the work of the council during the past year. The matters dealt with included such subjects as the customs tariff, the amendment of the Canada Grain Act, revision of railway freight rates, rural credits and banking, immigration, the income tax, opposition to military training in schools, the promotion of the ideal of world peace, the establishment of legal equality between men and women, the Hudson Bay Railway, and the establishment of Dominion grades for poultry. The council, he said, had been weakened by the disappearance, during the year, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which had sold its assets to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and would lose another member body with the disappearance of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association when the amalgamation legislation was passed at the forthcoming session of the Saskatchewan legislature.

Figure Puzzle Contest

THE CORRECT ANSWER to the "Number of Cattle on the Range" Figure Puzzle will be announced in the February 15, issue.

Arrangements have been made to have Premier Bracken and the Honorable T. A. Crerar disclose the numbers which they erased from the Figure Puzzle. The total of the figures erased will be deducted from the total originally placed in the picture by the artist and this will give the correct answer to the puzzle as it appeared in The Guide.

Contestants should note that the correct answer will only be announced in the columns of this journal. Those who have succeeded in submitting a winning solution will be notified by mail some time prior to February 15. In the meantime

Watch for the Announcement in the February 15 issue

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A wonderful new Avery Thresher built in steel. Fewer working parts—no separator crankshaft. More Roller Bearings. Only Thresher with racks and grain pan driven from roller bearings. Threshes faster and pulls lighter. Better looking and lower priced. Learn about the Spreading Comb Beater. There's a size for your power. Thoroughly proven by field tests.

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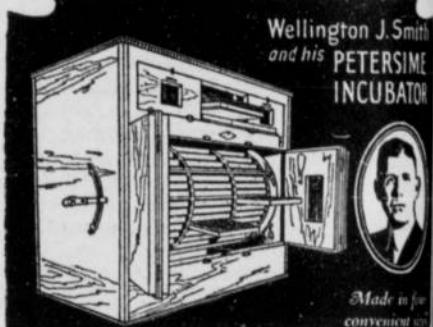
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EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks without the or bother, or drugs, or expensive feed can be had. Just drop these VITA-GLAND tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Vita-Gland Laboratories, manufacturers of the original and genuine VITA-GLAND tablets that you will be amazed at results that they offer to send a box for your own use. This is how: Send no money just name. They will mail two boxes, each regular \$1.25, a generous supply. When they arrive, pay the postman only \$1.25 and a few cents postage, collected on delivery. When your neighbor sees the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests, sell him one box, and thus your box has cost you nothing. We guarantee you satisfaction or money back without question. So write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple, easy way. Write Vita-Gland Laboratories, Bohan Building, Toronto, Ont.

President Sirrett, of the Neepawa district board, asked if the pools had been approached to take out membership in the council and was informed by Mr. Ward that more than a year ago a committee of the council had met representatives of the pools and discussed the matter with them, without the desired results.

J. L. Brown, M.P., stated that the board was practically the only body which was consistently representing the mass of the common people at the hearings of the Tariff Board and that its good work should be kept up. Mr. Ward called the attention of federal members to the action of the Canadian Horticultural Council, which receives an annual grant of \$8,000 from the federal treasury, in fathering the request for seasonal tariffs on fruit and vegetables.

The Convention Resolutions

A large number of resolutions was presented to the convention by the resolutions committee. Three of these dealt with constitutional matters. The first, proposing that the membership fee be increased to \$3.00, was referred back to the locals and the others were tabled.

The convention approved of the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in opposing any effort to abolish or further reduce the income tax. The main proposals of the council on banking reform were endorsed, as was also the resolution of the council outlining its policy on the federal farm loan system. A resolution opposing the principle of protectionism was carried. A. E. Darby, director of the Research Department of the council, was called upon to speak to these resolutions. He fully explained the grounds on which the council's action had been taken with regard to banking and credits and also described the manner in which the Advisory Tariff Board worked, emphasizing the necessity of presenting the farmers' side of the case at all hearings in which matters affecting their interests were involved.

A resolution asking that the time limit for loading cars be extended to at least 48 hours and that during unfavorable weather no charge for demurrage be made until threshing is resumed was considered too drastic a suggestion, as it might slow up the transportation of grain.

The board was instructed to confer with the Union of Municipalities on the question of penalties on unpaid taxes. Several other resolutions were also referred to the board for further consideration. These included one on the teaching of co-operation in the schools, another asking that condemnation insurance should only be paid on such animals as are ready for butchering, and another requesting that the Grain Act be amended to provide a method of checking the grade on cars that are too full for securing a sample at Winnipeg.

A resolution regarding the rights of soldier settlers who had located on unsuitable land was amended to read that soldier settlers who had abandoned unsuitable claims be allowed to retain their homestead rights. The board was instructed to make representations at the next session of the legislature for an increase from \$50 to \$80 in the amount of damages allowed on sheep killed by dogs. The P.A.T.A. movement, dealt with in a recent issue of The Guide, was referred to in a resolution which asked that consumers in Manitoba be given a chance to present their views in the investigation now under way.

A resolution introduced by F. Dickinson, of the Solsgirth Seed Oat Growers, asked that a farmer representative from each prairie province be appointed to the Advisory Board which recommends the regulations adopted under the Seed Grain Act. Several other resolutions of minor importance were introduced and either passed or referred to the board for further consideration.

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Cross conveyor has swivel joint that allows delivery into low or high bins.

Sturdy construction makes it trouble-proof; no springs or complicated gears, nothing to get out of order. Heavy iron frame, and heavy reinforcing where necessary.

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Saves time—Saves wear and tear on belts—Sent on trial, ready for separator frame. Write for one.

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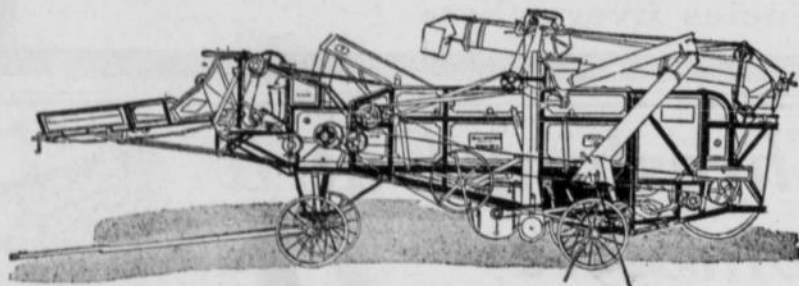
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RESISTS RUST

Juice Hog Twenty-Seven

Continued from Page 4

a gale of unusual violence roared down from the pole. And how it did snow! Only those who have lived through a winter in the Coast Range can appreciate what a real snow-storm is like. The heavily-laden clouds from the Pacific, steamed up by the tepid Japan current in the face of a chill northeastern, sweep billowing toward the summit of the Cascades.

And soon they have reached the freezing point, and they fall shattered in soggy flakes that are damp and clinging, piled by the wind into wet drifts that offer the maximum resistance to the great rotary snow-plows. Fifteen and twenty feet deep the snow becomes in the cuts.

When this happened, system gave way to chaos on the high line division. Schedules went by the board. Regular trains fell so far behind their running time that they were annulled and sent through as specials—whenever they could get through. Double and triple shifts were worked by the gangs trying to keep the line clear.

Dispatchers fidgeted with their train sheets, and prayed that the storm would end or relax long enough for the plows to catch up with the drifts. Train crews were started out in the face of the blizzard, not knowing when they would reach the next division point.

Nearly every side-track along the division had its quota of stalled trains. Had coal-burning engines been depended upon the effect would doubtless have been tragic, for the coal would have run short and the coaches become icy cold. But with light, heat and power being fed steadily through the single copper strand whose terminus was far back in the mountains, at the power-plant which had harnessed a waterfall, it was inconvenient to the passengers, though scarcely more than that.

Still, to the men of the high line division the fact that their section of the system was practically tied up struck a blow at their professional pride. A trunk-line such as the Transcontinental is like a main artery; let it become clogged at one point and circulation stops. And so they strove night and day to restore a condition of normality.

But still the storm lasted. In fact, the third day it grew worse. The flakes fell heavier, more densely and dank; the wind increased and swirled and packed them more solidly. The efforts of the gangs seeking to keep the line open seemed futile and pitifully ineffective. A feeling of hopelessness began to grow on the men; better let the blow spend itself, and then attack the drifts with the aid of a chinook wind.

A freak of the blizzard was that it seemed centred on the east side of Saddle Mountain. From Valhalla westward the line could be kept open, but between Startup, on the east side, and the division point at the summit, the drifts seemed impassable.

Late in the afternoon of the second day, just before the real fury of the storm set in, Danny Malone and the "twenty-seven" were sent to Startup to bring up a string of loaded box-cars. The snow was piled deep on the track when the "twenty-seven" eased down the grade, but the great "juice hog," with a plow at both ends, whiffed it aside without trouble. But when Danny coupled on to the box cars and made ready for the climb he got orders to wait at Startup.

Number One was due any minute, the dispatcher said, and instead of bringing up the box-cars, Danny was to give the flyer help through the snow. But the minutes the dispatcher spoke of grew into hours and still Danny and the "twenty-seven" waited. Number One with a light electric engine pulling her, was having trouble in the lowlands. The snow bothered her somewhat and on top of it water soaked through a section of weak insulation on her motors, causing a short circuit. It was fully eight hours that Danny and the "twenty-seven" waited before Number One pulled haltingly in, or tried to,

rather. Before she came opposite the depot at Startup she dawdled to a stop, the smell of burning insulation about her. Her motors had gone dead, burned out.

The scent of charred rubber was as nothing compared to the sulphurous tinge to the language of her engineer who clambered out of the cab. Danny was waiting on the platform, the "twenty-seven" backed into the siding. As Number One's engine disgorged her pilot, Danny went forward to explain that he was there to assist. The engineer had by this time crawled under the huge machine to take a look at the damage. A moment's inspection satisfied him that it was serious and he swore feelingly as he crawled out and stood up in the dim glow from the cab. Danny stared in wonderment. It was Burke.

Malone had not known that Burke, for one trip, had been shifted to the run east of Valhalla, from his regular trip to the westward. Until Danny spoke Burke did not recognize him there in the swirling flakes and the passenger engineer was lurid in his characterization of the luck that had taken him off his regular run.

"I've orders to give ye a lift up the hill," announced Malone dispassionately. "If your engine is dead, I'll haul down, hook on and put her on the side track, then take the train to Valhalla."

"The—ye will!" exploded Burke. "I'm going up there and get a few orders myself. And I'm going to tell that—dispatcher what I think of him!"

He stalked away toward the telegraph office.

However, he was not vouchsafed the opportunity to pour the vials of his wrath on the head of the harassed trier man at Valhalla. The station operator had a message for him.

"Tie up at Startup until we can get a plow through," it said. "Snow is deep in cuts now to reach Valhalla."

"You could have made it if you got here on time," declared the operator. "But the delay has changed everything. The storm is twice as bad as it was six hours ago and the cuts may be piled brimful. Nothing short of a rotary plow could get through."

Thereupon Burke broke loose. He cursed the dispatcher, the weather, his engine, the railroad and even the operator. He excoriated everything above and below ground that had contributed in any way to his troubles and he did it in such shocking language that the operator dropped the glass of the window in disgust, leaving the engine to hammer on the office door in his rage and invoke dire disaster on the head of all.

Malone, who had followed Burke to the telegraph office, came in just in time, disregarding the other and, in a tirade, walked up to the telegraph window and rapped. The operator instantly lifted it, friendliness in his face for he liked Danny.

"Any word—" began Danny, just then Burke threw generalities aside. Here was Malone, whom he hated; the man who had knocked him down in Markham's office and gotten away with it. His vituperation centred in a single word, a fight. The remainder of the sentence, blasphemous characterization of the "twenty-seven," was literally jammed back between his teeth by Malone's right fist. And then they were at it.

That fight will endure in the annals of the high line division until the Transcontinental's rails become streaked with rust, abandoned for transportation to the air. The disparity in size between the two made little difference; the freedom does when each is strong, imbued with the fighting spirit and really engaged. It seemed as if the power of giant electric engines both piloted entered their veins.

A degree of science in the tactics of each, though Burke, whose hatred boiled within him, was too raw to use it. He drove his left straight at Malone's face, over-reaching as the other ducked. Though his knuckles opened Malone's cheek as the latter shifted, the big man received a smashing counter blow in the ribs that jarred him to the boot. But he came back, more eager than ever.

The little building fairly vibrated under their efforts. Word of the battle had reached the railroaders outside, and without exception they abandoned their posts and crowded to the windows to see this thing which they had long prophesied would come to pass. The little waiting-room was left entirely to the fighting men. Inside his office, the door locked, the operator danced in impotent excitement. The big clock over the telegraph desk ticked off the seconds and minutes while they fought.

They battled in silence now, with the caution that comes when shortening breath warns of over-exertion, yet there seemingly was no lack of "steam" in their smashing blows. Though the faces of each were smeared with the red of combat, they fought on unknowing. Nor did the thought of quitting occur to either.

And then the end came abruptly, unexpectedly. Burke, forcing the fighting, had backed Malone toward the corner where a round-barrelled little stove glowed cheerfully. The bigger man thought he saw an opening for his left, and he swung with all the weight of his body. But it was a trap. Danny moved agilely aside and as the other's body lurched forward, guard lowered, Malone drove his right fist against Burke's jaw with an impetus that came from his toes upward. The blow was clean cut and the force of it drove Burke aside and into the corner as if smitten with a sledge-hammer. His forehead struck the thick rim of the stove, and he slumped to the floor and lay quiet.

Danny, his wide chest rising and falling like the bellows of a blacksmith; fists clenched, waited for Burke to rise. But the doors were thrown open now and the excited onlookers poured in. Cunningham, conductor of Number One, bent over Burke. Then he barked at one of his brakemen:

"Quick! Get that doctor in the second Pullman!"

For the first time fear stirred in Danny Malone. He bent over Burke. The smeared face of the big man was dead white where it was unstained, and from a wide cut on his forehead there welled slowly a clotted stream. A sudden horror seized Malone. What if he had killed Burke! In it there was no fear for himself, or the consequences that might ensue; it sprang solely from his conscience—that maybe in the heat of his fight, clean-cut enough though it had been, he had taken the life of a fellow man.

As he sought to straighten out the chaos of thought that surged through his brain, there came bustling in the doctor, a business-like little man. With professional adeptness, he examined Burke, then looked at Cunningham.

"We've got to get this man to a hospital. Is there one near here?"

Cunningham shook his head negatively.

Danny stepped forward. "I'll take him to Valhalla, sir."

"You're crazy!" Cunningham declared. "You can't get through in a million years."

"I can and I will, me and the 'twenty-seven.' Do I have to carry him alone to the cab?"

The doctor broke in.

"By all means let him try," he urged. "Otherwise the man will die. I'll go, too, if the engineer will let me."

Danny nodded, then threw open the door and started toward the "juice hog" which had been patiently awaiting his return. The blizzard shrieked in ghoulish glee, tossing the great snowflakes in wild abandon in its mad dance through the mountains. He climbed into the cab, and glanced over everything to see that it was right. And soon they brought the unconscious form of Burke, which they bolstered with pillows from the sleeping cars.

Hadley, the helper or "fireman" of the "twenty-seven," took his place; the doctor seated himself close to Burke, where he could watch over the injured man and then with a mild grunt the "twenty-seven" obediently moved out of the side-track, whose switch had been opened by Cunningham himself.

Silently, except for the purr of her motors, the "twenty-seven" rolled up the grade toward Valhalla. So far it was

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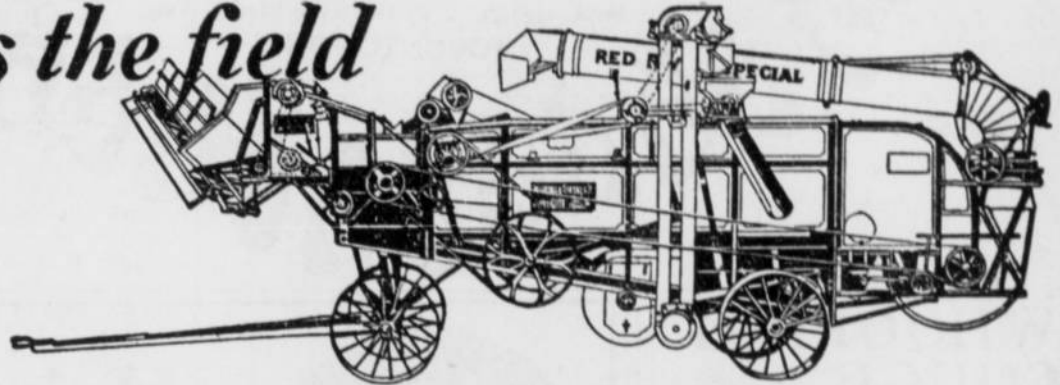
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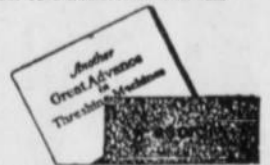
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2. Contestants must be over 15 years of age.
3. No one connected with Paragon is permitted to enter.
4. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties.
5. The names of the judges and how they will award the prizes will be made known to each and every contestant.
6. Contest closes July 30, 1927. Entries should be forwarded at once.

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easy; the real climb had not begun; the first snow-filled cut was more than a mile distant. Yet they were running almost blindly. So thickly were the flakes falling that the strong ray from the hog's big headlight scarcely penetrated the opaque curtain of white that seemed to unroll endlessly before them. A minute, two minutes passed; then Danny spoke.

"We're comin' to the first cut now," he said. "Hold on to him and your self, because I'm goin' to ram it."

As he spoke, he moved the controller handle and the motors responded with the new note. The swaying of the bulky machine grew more pronounced. There was a slight shock, and then whoosh; they were into it!

It was as if one buried his head beside a feather tick. The snow packed solidly against the windows of the cab until Danny could see nothing. The pressure increased; the "twenty-seven" began to slow down. Danny fed her more juice, and her octuple motors snarled as if in rage at the white obstacle. They growled and groaned, and then the "juice-hog" suddenly lurched ahead—free. They were through!

Danny patted the controller handle fondly and slowed her down a bit, for she was now roaring along at top speed.

"Good old girl!" he praised. "I knew ye'd do it. There's but one worse than that between here and Valhalla."

And the "twenty-seven," as if encouraged by the words of her master, took hold of things with a new zeal. No sooner did a high bank of snow appear than Danny touched her gently with the whip of the controller and she buried her nose in it, thrust ahead by the force of the torrent miles away in the mountains, whose strength was transmitted to the "juice hog" through a single strand of copper.

Danny, all engineer now, grinned at the physician.

"Doc, there's never another like her in the world," he boasted. "She'll smash her way through anything short of old Saddle Mountain itself."

The medical man replied soberly—"Pray Heaven you may be right."

And Danny, suddenly recalled to the situation by the words, turned to peer earnestly through the cab window.

Valhalla was a matter of scarcely a mile and a half now. Just as she loomed the deepest gash that the Transcontinental had scored into the side of Saddle Mountain and it was this place that Danny feared worst of all. Here the real strength of the "twenty-seven," her ability to forge ahead without spinning her wheels, would be tested. No engine the Transcontinental had on the high line had ever tempted that cut when it was blanketed full of wet snow.

Danny's "juice hog" had the advantage of ponderous weight, coupled with a smooth driving power that made the eight wheels grip the rails tenaciously, whereas the pull of a steam engine is in reality a series of jerks that tends to make the wheels slip.

Suddenly the ground on either side of the track seemed to rise sharply. They were at the cut. Danny touched on every ounce of power he could summon with the controller and with a surprised grunt the "twenty-seven" shot ahead—struck something yielding, that gave way before impact, yet insidiously sought to stop the giant machine to a stop.

The hog creaked and groaned at the terrible tax upon her strength. She was fighting a battle uphill, against a force that seemed unconquerable. Up and over her rose the white front of her adversary, enveloping her as if blot out in the soft and fluffy folds a gigantic blanket this seemingly insurmountable thing that sought to burrow through.

The "juice hog's" plow was useless now; it was solely a matter of battering through by main strength. And the cut was long, very long. Sheer weight alone she remained on the rails.

Though the controller handle was full against the pin which made it as being wide open, Danny sought to force the locomotive to greater

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as he felt her slowing down. He thrust hard against the controller handle, as if to push the "twenty-seven" through the drift by main strength, but it was a vain effort. Slower and slower she moved and then her wheels spun as she came to a full stop. And they were by no means half through. Instantly, Danny threw off the current, and overhead through the broken rifts of snow the blizzard sang as if in triumph.

Malone threw the reverse switch; then moved the controller handle. Easily the "twenty-seven" backed away from the white wall, as a boxer would dance out of reach of an opponent. A hundred yards backward she went, her rear plow tossing aside the remnants of the drift that had been left in her wake. Then she ground to a stop. Over went the reverse switch to "forward" once more. She moved again to the attack.

"Stand by with him!" yelled Danny to the doctor. "We're goin' to wallop it!"

Again they struck, a soft yielding impact, and once more the "twenty-seven" roared and fought, gaining yardage before she was brought to a halt. Backward they went once more; then another charge. And each time Danny exhorted her, begging her to do this thing for him, as a mahout may urge his elephant to greater effort. The doctor shielded the unconscious Burke from each shock.

"Whooroo!" chortled Danny, as they started their battering charge a fourth time. "We'll go through this time or I'm a Hindu!"

Again came the thudding muffled sound of the tremendous blow dealt at the drift, and the "twenty-seven" once more put forth her best effort.

But there had to be a reckoning. No machine, human or otherwise, can stand for long an overstrain; it is nature that the weakest point must give way. In the case of the "twenty-seven" it was three of her eight motors.

As she surged and backed against the snow, the odor of smoldering rubber filled the cab. Danny knew what it meant; insulation had become overheated by reason of the tremendous surge of current the motors were being called upon to carry. It was only a matter of seconds now, if he maintained that terrific demand on her strength, that some of the myriad coils of wires of her internals would either fuse or short circuit. Yet it was but a matter of seconds before the "twenty-seven" would be through the drift.

"Do it for me, 'twenty-seven,'" he begged, in his voice the fervor of one who sometimes believes that a giant machine has a heart—and ears. "The best brawn of ye, now!"

And it seemed as if the "twenty-seven's" motors growled acquiescence. On, on they went, the great hog battling as if for her very life, while that

same life burned her with an internal fire. She growled louder; then there was a sudden flash, and then her power suddenly diminished. And with that flash it seemed to Danny as if something twanged inside his breast like a plucked violin string. Her weakest motors had burned out!

But of her own momentum—the very weight of her—she went on. Praise God they were through!

Danny's breath sucked inward sharply, as he patted the controller handle.

"I knew ye'd do it, old girl," he muttered while the dried blood on his cheeks suddenly became streaked; "knew ye'd do it for me."

Then, under half-power they went limping toward the freight-yard of Valhalla, whose first switch-light began to show like a pale, green star through the driving flakes.

The trainmen's room, with the register, just outside the superintendent's office, was crowded the next day with idle railroaders who divided their discussion between when it was likely to stop snowing and what had happened at Startup. When Danny Malone appeared in the wake of a call-boy who marched straight toward the superintendent's door, it was with difficulty that the engineer good-naturedly fought through them, for they fairly wanted to paw him over in rough friendliness. They had heard—and knew. But get through he did and presently he was seated opposite the desk of the greyed executive. The superintendent read the hearts of these old-time railroaders as easily as he read a train-sheet. Therefore, he spared the engineer embarrassment.

"Danny," said he, "when this blasted storm ends and Spring comes we're going to put another fast train on the run to the Coast and the billet is yours for the asking. Burke is the only man old enough in service likely to outbid you; the others are well satisfied with their present runs. But Burke says he wants the job to go to you. says he's going to be proud that a scrapping son-of-a-gun like yourself will be running opposite to him. What say?"

Danny looked out of the window. The north wind was pelting the snow as furiously as ever, as if daring him, Danny Malone, and his "juice hog" to come out and do battle now. And he knew for the first time that he loved the "twenty-seven," mere machine though she was. But it would be real elegant to sit in the cab of a crack flyer and know that you had right-of-way over everything. "Twould be fine to drive one of those fast, new passenger engines, all dolled up and shining, but"

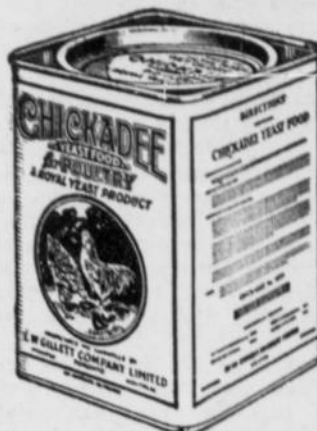
Danny sighed, and shook his head. "Thank ye, sor," he replied, "but I'll stay pullin' freights for a while, me and the "twenty-seven."

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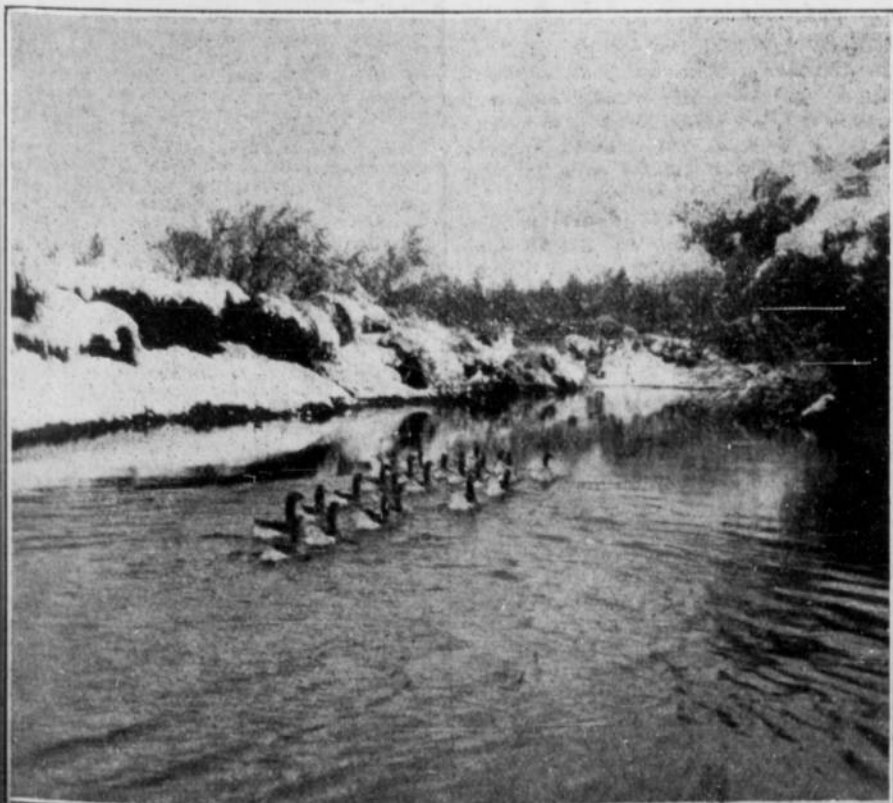
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The Heart of Richard Verrell

Continued from Page 15

Almost as softly, as gently, Verrell's eyes closed, and in the quietness of his apartment, disturbed only by the faint, echoing pad, pad, of Roberts' footsteps, and the far-away clang of the traffic, he dropped asleep, and thus did not know that the hours passed, that Roberts came in and said "Good-night."

His eyes opened, and with the lapse of merely an infinitesimal space of time he was fully awake, oppressed with a queer foreboding.

The darkness of the room was relieved only by a reflection which came from the world outside his windows, for one of his idiosyncrasies was never to have the curtains drawn whilst he was asleep. Unconsciously he peered across the room in an attempt to discover the reason of his sudden awakening; and then, as he realized what he was doing, he laughed softly at his childish imagination.

Yet, even as he did so, he heard a sound, and knew that it was a repetition of the one which had awakened him. It was the sound of someone moving stealthily in the next room, and of this there could be but one explanation, one which caused all the latent humor within him to bubble over, shaking him with silent laughter. His flat was being burgled!

Forgetful that he was an invalid, intuitively he stretched his arm out to pull back the coverlets and leap out of bed, but the sudden jerky movement caused him a shooting pain, making him bite his lip.

At that moment he could cheerfully have killed the servant-girl who had been the indirect cause of his illness, for of all the times when he would have wished to have been in full possession of his physical powers this was the one. To have adventure knocking at the door, and yet unable to let it in!

Suddenly his eyes narrowed. Was it, after all, a burglar? Suppose it were someone else, who had not come with villainous intent? Suppose it were—Marshall? If only he could know!

As if in answer to his wishes, he heard the sound of another slight movement, and then the faintest "swish" as a door was opened. Then silence, and the next he heard was a slight click, as whoever it was had turned the handle of his door, just in the same way as he himself had many times turned the handles of other doors. Someone was entering the bedroom.

Verrell grinned. At any rate, even if he could not go after adventure this night, adventure was coming to him.

The room was too dark to see whether the door was opening or not, but he felt that it was, and was conscious that there was the slightest draught.

The seconds ticked by whilst he waited, making not the smallest movement.

Then there was a sigh, and Verrell smiled to himself. He knew exactly what was passing through the mind of the other man, for he himself had sighed in the same way—an unconscious outlet of pent-up relief. The intruder thought the room was empty.

There was a sudden gleam of light as the burglar, convinced that the flat was empty, advanced into the room and opened the shutter of his lantern; and, with it directed in front of him, came further into the room.

Suddenly the man gave an exclamation as he noticed the safe, and to this he made his way, and knelt down before it, whilst Blackshirt deemed that the time was now ripe to reveal himself, and silently stretched out his hand, flooding the room with light.

With a startled gasp the intruder swung round, and then Verrell recognized him.

"Sniffy Tompkins!" he cried out, startled out of his usual calm by the unexpectedness of the revelation.

Incredulously he gazed at the coarse features of the other, but could only confirm his convictions, and the fact left him temporarily gasping for breath. To think that coincidence should assert itself in this manner—that fact could so parallel fiction in this way! So had come

the Professor to Raffles, the Professor whom Raffles had bested much in the way that Blackshirt had gained a victory over Sniffy Tompkins. He wished he could have laughed aloud. The situation was too amazingly funny—good enough for Drury Lane melodrama, so unutterably inconceivable that it had actually come about.

Nevertheless, he could have bitten off his tongue for the slip he had made in recognizing the other man, for the consternation which had flooded the ugly features of the burglar had given way to suspicion.

"'Ow the ruddy 'ell did you know my name?"

"As one who attends the courts fairly regularly, your features are more or less familiar to me."

Far from chasing the distrust away from the other man, he saw that it was growing deeper, for Tompkins leaped slightly forward in a listening attitude. Verrell realized what was wrong—the sound of his voice had struck some chord of memory within the other, notwithstanding the fact that as Blackshirt he disguised his voice.

Under ordinary circumstances, doubtless, Tompkins would never for one moment have connected Verrell with Blackshirt, but there was something in the startling recognition, in the unique position, which was causing his mind to work with unusual lucidity.

Then Sniffy's eyes caught sight of the bandages in which Verrell was wrapped, and a triumphant expression crossed his face.

"A invalid, huh!" He leered at the other man. "Say, mister, yer cocky, aren't yer? Looks as if you've bin in the wars. Bin run over and burnt. Burnt—burnt—by God! Now I knows yer. Mr. Ruddy Blackshirt, so I've found yer at last!"

His malignant pig-eyes flamed and his hairy hands clenched as he stepped forward a pace.

"You squealer, you, wot had me sent to boob for a stretch! You thought you could put one over on me, didn't yer? So yer might, mate, if I 'adn't wandered in 'ere tonight just by a blooming chanet, because I 'ad been tipped as to 'ow No. 16 was empty."

So that was the explanation of Sniffy Tompkins' presence. Some mate of his had misinformed him, and by the purest coincidence he had come face to face with Blackshirt, the man for whom he bore a grudge for his apparent betrayal.

Undoubtedly affairs had taken a sudden twist, and Verrell realized that he was in an awkward position. He glanced at the other man, saw murder flaring in his eyes, and knew that he would need all his wits about him to escape the encounter unscathed.

Step by step Sniffy advanced to the bedside, his mottled, brutal face aflame with passionate rage.

"The tables are turned, mister, and now yer goin' through it. I'm not goin' ter give yer up to the police. Not me, I ain't! They've got a knife inter me, and it's ten ter one that they 'ud tell me—yus, me—to 'op it. A fine gentleman like you, Blackshirt! Yus, I can see the ruddy sergeant laughink. No, mate, wot I'm goin' ter do is to bust yer blasted fice, so yer will remember me for a damn long time to come."

Verrell felt the beery fumes of the man's breath approaching nearer and nearer his face. He laughed.

"You fool," he cried out incisively, and his tone arrested the other in his movement. "Do you think I, an invalid, am left here all alone? Don't you dare touch me with your filthy paws, Sniffy Tompkins, otherwise I get you a longer stretch than you have ever had."

His obviously complacent manner had its effect, and Tompkins felt a wave of indecision.

"Now, then, Mr. Blasted Black-shirt—"

"Shut up!" ordered Verrell, and the authority in his voice was such that the burglar gasped. "First of all you get it into your head that you are all wrong. In the first place, I don't know what you are talking about. Who and what, may I ask, is Blackshirt? My name is Verrell."

"Not—not—Blackshirt!" The obtuse brain of Tompkins could not work

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quickly enough. He was staggered. He felt so certain that the other was the man whom he believed had betrayed him, and he naturally expected to see him cringe and whine for mercy. To hear him laugh and threaten when he was obviously the weaker man was too subtle for the dull cracksman, and so he began to believe there was a possibility that after all he had made a mistake.

A typical bully, he began to weaken at the first breath of opposition.

"If you ain't Blackshirt, wot are you doin' with these 'ere burns?"

"It doesn't seem to occur to you, I suppose, that other people beside your man Blueshirt, or Blackcap, or whatever you call him, get burned occasionally. I don't see why I should tell you, but, as a matter of fact, anyone will inform you that I received my injuries in a motor accident."

Still unconvinced, Sniffy scratched his head.

"I don't like that tongue of yours. I'm not so sure you ain't Blackshirt." Suddenly his rage flared up. "You blamed crook, I'm going to give it to yer!"

His clutching hands made a dive for Verrell's throat. Vainly Verrell endeavored to ward him off, but his swathed hands were helpless, and when he moved once he felt such pain that he groaned.

The coarse soul of Sniffy revelled in the feeling of the soft throat beneath his fingers. His blind rage had overwhelmed him, and he did not care much whether his victim was Blackshirt or not; he knew only that this was what he wished to do.

Verrell felt his chest heaving as he gasped for breath, and before his eyes floated a red mist. His senses reeled; he knew consciousness was leaving him. The end was near. He had played—and lost.

There was a startling interruption one which caused the savage, gloating Sniffy to release his clutch on his helpless victim and spin round with the unexpectedness of it. The telephone bell was ringing.

Verrell saw him gaze aghast, and quickly realized his advantage.

"Pass that 'phone," he whispered hoarsely.

Sniffy grunted. "No ruddy fear."

"I told you I was not alone, Tompkins," continued Verrell. "If that 'phone is not answered at once this room will be entered, and you will get seven years for attempted murder."

He saw a startled gleam spring to life in the other man's eyes, and then noticed that his glance had wandered to the door.

Verrell knew his opportunity had arrived. The telephone stood beside his bed, and he shot his arm out, just managing to seize the instrument.

"Hallo!" he called.

At the sound of his voice Sniffy sprang for him with an oath, but Verrell called out: "Too late, Tompkins," and even Sniffy knew that it would be fool-hardy to continue, and pulled up short.

"Mr. Verrell, are you still unhurt?"

With fascinated eyes Verrell gazed hypnotically at the mouthpiece. The voice was that of his Lady of the 'Phone.

He could not answer; it seemed so unreal, so providential.

He heard her call again.

"Hallo," he answered. "What do you mean?"

"Has that man hurt you?"

How could she know that he had nearly lost his life; how was it that she had called him just in time? The mystery of it almost bewildered him, but he knew he must not betray his surprise to Tompkins.

As casually as possible he answered her. "Yes, I am still quite safe, thank you."

"Listen," she said quickly. "Let me speak to that man."

"Speak to him?" he repeated hazily.

"Yes, yes. Quick!"

Verrell turned to Sniffy.

"The call is for you."

Sniffy looked at him thunderstruck.

"Fer me?"

"Yes, my friend, for you. You wouldn't believe me when I said I was prepared. Now prove it yourself."

He held the instrument to the other man, who regarded it with an air as though he knew not whether he was on his head or his feet.

"Go' blimey, mister, I ain't a-goin' ter talk wif that thing."

"Take it," ordered Verrell, a sudden gleam lighting his eyes, and Sniffy, who saw it, suddenly obeyed. Fumbling about with the 'phone, he listened.

What his lady said Verrell did not know, but he could read the expressions which flitted across the face of the burglar; could see, the conversation finished, that the man was cowed.

Slowly he passed the telephone back to Verrell, who grasped the earpiece and called.

There was no answer.

"Hallo! Hallo! Hallo!" he called.

There was a dead silence.

"Hallo!"

A buzzing sound, and then, "What number are you calling, please?"

"I was in the middle—"

There was another buzzing, and he heard a voice saying, "Is that Miss Jean McTavish—?" Again silence, which was this time final, for presently the exchange apologized with its conventional phrase, "Sorry you have been troubled."

When Verrell looked up again Sniffy Tompkins had disappeared the way he had come. All he heard was a distant slam.

Was it coincidence, had the wires become crossed, or had he been reconnected with his lady for just one brief second, and had that second sufficed to reveal her identity? Was his Lady of the 'Phone Jean McTavish?

These were the questions which hampered through his brain for the rest of the night, so that it was with relief he saw the dawn approaching, and not until then did he drop off to sleep again.

When he next awoke Roberts was there with his breakfast. Immediately Verrell commenced to puzzle again.

Was he beginning to see light at last? Harking back to the time he had first heard from his Lady, he still could not understand how she had known of his movements; but, on the other hand, it was rather a strange fact that Jean McTavish had been at the Junior Arts Club dinner, and that almost as soon as he had arrived home his Lady had telephoned him, fully cognizant of the conversation which had passed.

Would this also explain why she had sent him to break into Ronald McTavish's house?

Then, again, had he not himself heard her express a wish to meet the elusive Blackshirt?

There were some points which fitted into the theory, and some which failed to bear any connection.

The thought that he was at last on the trail of his mysterious telephonist intrigued him, and he determined to ring up Jean and tax her with the fact, hoping in this way to force a betrayal.

Hastily he called for the telephone directory, and, when he had it, turned over the leaves until he came to the "Mac's" and the "Mc's," but they were so puzzling that he could not for some time trace the name of McTavish at all.

When he did he received his first disappointment, for the McTavish number was Richmond 67213. His face dropped. His Lady's number was Park 0343.

Nevertheless, something urged him to ring up the Richmond number.

His call was answered by the butler. "No, sir," he said, in answer to Verrell's query, "Miss McTavish is not in."

"Do you know when she will be in?"

"No, sir. You see, sir, Miss McTavish is not living with her brother any more. She is stopping with friends in town, sir."

"I see. Can you tell me where I can get hold of Miss McTavish?"

"I can give you her address, sir, if you will just hold the line for one minute."

"Right," replied Verrell briefly.

In less than a minute the man was back again. "Miss McTavish is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence at 21 Hillside Drive."

Thanking the man for his trouble, Verrell rang off, his heart fluttering with excitement. He had friends in

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Hillside Drive. They were on the telephone, and their number was on the Park exchange.

Verrell felt that the net was closing around his Lady, and that it would be only a matter of time before he was able to definitely connect her up with Jean.

Had not his Lady said she was stopping with friends?

He had only to look up the Lawrence's number to ascertain what it was—assuming they were in the book. If they were, and their number should be Park 0343, the chain of evidence would be complete.

With his fingers already turning over the pages Verrell suddenly remembered his promise. Had he not said he would not attempt to trace his Lady's address if she gave him her number?

With a despairing look he cast the book from him to put it out of temptation's way.

Only wait until he were better, and well enough to go out, then he would call upon Jean himself. He had given his word not to trace up the address from the telephone number, but he had not pledged himself against calling on Jean McTavish.

Smiling, he reached for the telephone. He would play fair by warning her, anyway.

"Park 0343," he asked of the operator.

Presently there was a reply from the other end.

"Hallo," someone cried, and Verrell knew at once that it was his Lady of the 'Phone. There was no mistaking the rich American accent, even in the one brief word.

Simultaneously he started. What a fool he had been! In the sudden discovery he thought he had made, and during the time he had been so carefully fitting pieces together to make a whole, he had forgotten one most important detail—forgotten, as though he had never been conscious of the fact, even though it happened to be her chief attraction, her voice.

He had heard Jean speak, and, though her voice was quite pretty, it could not compare with that of his Lady, and, furthermore, it was so utterly British that he could not even imagine her speaking American slang, any more than he could Bobbie—Bobbie, who was so very, very English.

"Hallo, my Lady!" he said gaily.

"So you are back in London again."

"Why, sure I am. How did you know I had gone away?"

"When I rang up one day, your maid, or someone else, told me you had gone to the country, and that it was no use my ringing you up again until you got in touch with me first."

"Well, now, what do you know about that? Fancy me forgetting. Yes, I got back yesterday morning."

"Yesterday morning! And you didn't ring me up!" There was reproach in his voice, at which his Lady laughed.

"You are an impatient man now. I rang you up at the first opportunity."

"A very convenient opportunity for me."

"It was some, wasn't it?"

"Sure it was," he mimicked. "Do tell me, though, how on earth you knew I was being menaced by that man, Sniffy Tompkins, last night."

Even as he asked the question an astonishing thought kept it company. It was when Jean McTavish was present that Sniffy had been captured. Jean knew that Sniffy and Blackshirt had already met face to face. Sniffy had been directed to the flat. His Lady had rung at the very second that he was in the grasp of Sniffy. Was it another link in the chain?

"Questions," said his Lady, "are not allowed."

"Perhaps I shall not need to ask them any more."

"Why, what do you mean?" There was a strange note of anxiety in her voice which made Verrell grin to himself.

"My Lady, murder will out eventually, and as the lesser is contained in the greater, does it not follow that your secret is certain to be revealed to me in due course?"

"Surely—when I choose to tell you."

"Why not before?"

"Because I am quite sure that unless

you break your promise and search the telephone book for this number you will not discover my identity."

"Supposing I tell you that I believe I already know it."

"You believe—"

"I am almost certain."

"Oh!" It was a startled gasp from his Lady.

"Yes," continued Verrell triumphantly, "and to prove it so, as soon as I am well enough I am coming to see you."

"Coming to see me? No, no, please, Mr. Verrell, you are not to."

"You wouldn't refuse me?" he pleaded.

"Well, I—I— No, I believe you are only joking."

"I am not, really."

She laughed, and he realized that she was master of herself again.

"You won't be able to come for a week, at any rate, and lots of things happen in that time."

"I am quite confident," he announced, but he knew he was not.

"Then get well quickly."

The last words were just whispered, tenderly, softly, so that Verrell barely caught them, then a click and his Lady had disconnected.

"Roberts, Roberts," called out Verrell excitedly. Roberts came running in with alarm.

"What is it, sir?" he panted.

"Roberts," cried his master, his face ablaze with joy, "I believe I know the identity of my Lady of the 'Phone. It is Jean McTavish"—and wondered whether it really was, and, if so, why she had sent Sniffy Tompkins.

At last the day came when Verrell could walk again, fit as before the fire, his burns cured and his leg knit.

The relief of being once more up and about more than counteracted the weakness he naturally felt, though if it had not been for Roberts' restraining hand he would doubtless have suffered an immediate relapse, for, boyishly, his first idea was to go for a long walk across Hyde Park and back.

"But, sir," remonstrated the man, "the doctor gave me strict injunctions you were not to go out at all for a couple of days."

"Blow the doctor!" ejaculated Verrell irritably. "I'm all right now, man; why, just look at me—as fit as a fiddle."

He stood up, and felt his head whirling with dizziness, so that he sat down again quickly.

"Lordy!" he muttered, with a grimace. "Perhaps the old chap's right, after all. Confound it all! I had a most important call that I was going to make today."

Roberts grinned. "You mean Miss McTavish, sir?"

"Of course I do." Verrell looked Roberts straight in the eyes. "Do you know, Roberts, I'm not at all sure that you don't know who my Lady of the 'Phone is?"

His valet's face was blank as he replied. "How should I know, sir?" and Verrell understood from this that, even if he did know, Roberts would not reveal her identity.

Later in the day she called him on the telephone.

"So you are up at last, Mr. Verrell? I'm so pleased."

"I am beginning to be afraid of you," he said.

"Why?" she asked.

"Either you are first cousin of the gentleman who is so prominent in Faust, or else you are equipped with television. Or perhaps you are an assistant to the great Zanziz?"

"Perhaps!" she answered tantalizingly, albeit ambiguously. "I presume you will be calling upon—whom you suppose to be me within the next day or so?"

"There you go again!" he exclaimed hopelessly. "I've a good mind in future not to trouble to think anything out myself, but to just ring you up and ask you, for it comes to the same thing, anyway."

"You silly man!" she laughed. "You forget that you told me so yourself."

"Why, so I did," he admitted, crestfallen.

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"What!" he shouted excitedly. "Do you really mean that?"

"Of course I do," she answered, "on condition that I fix the time and place."

"Of course you may," he answered unsuspectingly.

There was suppressed laughter in her tones when she next spoke.

"You may meet me next Friday at 8 p.m."

"And the place?" he demanded impatiently.

"No. 17 Belfast Road."

"No. 17 Belfast Road," he repeated, imprinting the address on his memory. "But for whom am I to ask?" he enquired curiously, "and how am I to know you?"

His only answer was a provoking tinkle of laughter as she called out gaily, "That is up to you to find out. I shall be there about ten minutes after you. Au revoir, Mr. Verrell, until Friday."

Lingeringly, as if loath to disconnect himself, he hung up the receiver and fell into a happy muse.

It seemed almost too good to be true. He was actually to meet his Lady of the 'Phone within a few days, and, thinking the matter over, he hardly knew how he would manage to pass away the time.

Dreamingly he pictured that meeting. When he knocked at the door it would be opened by a pert little maid, who would look at him enquiringly, and to her he would say—Good Lord, what would he say? For whom, for goodness' sake, was he to ask? In his present optimistic frame of mind, however, a small matter of this kind was easily passed over. "Your mistress is expecting me," he would say to the girl, and she would nod comprehendingly, and take his hat and coat and stick from him.

Then he would be ushered into a room which would be full of people, all attired in evening dress. Perhaps there would even be two or three whom he knew. His hostess—a homely-looking woman, he was sure—would come forward and say: "Mr. Verrell, I believe?" to which he would reply in the affirmative; then his hostess would glance confidently at him and say, "There's some one anxious to meet you, Mr. Verrell. Let me introduce you." Then she would take him forward by the arm, and he would be face to face with his Lady of the 'Phone, his eyes gazing into hers, his lips murmuring conventionalities, but his thoughts—

He became conscious that the telephone bell had been ringing for quite ten seconds.

With an annoyed gesture he reached for the instrument. "Hallo!" he grunted, but then his expression changed. It was Bobbie, asking him if he were up yet.

Friday evening at last. To Verrell the days had dragged interminably, but during that time he had recovered a lot of his lost strength, so that he was now practically his old self again.

Calling a taxi, he ordered the man to drive him to No. 17 Belfast Road, and later the man stopped.

"Here you are, sir," he said.

Verrell gazed at the house with a bewildered air, and then turned to the taxi-driver.

"I said No. 17."

"That is No. 17," replied the man.

"Well, then, is this Belfast Road?"

"Yes, sir."

"But that house is empty."

"It do seem like it, don't it, sir?" said the man with a grin.

Confused by this inexplicable turn of events, Verrell paid off the man, and then turned towards the empty house again, which he could just see in the darkness. Had his Lady played a cruel, monstrous joke upon him, or had he misunderstood her over the 'phone?

He recalled the conversation which had passed, and seemed to be able to hear her now just as clearly as he did then: "No. 17, Belfast Road." Undoubtedly he had heard aright, and his heart sank, as this could mean that there was only the one alternative left—that his Lady had bluffed him. Why? Was she afraid he might discover her identity?



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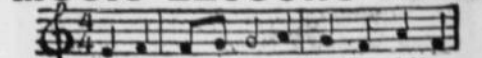
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He paced to the end of the road and back, thinking the matter over, and in doing so remembered another significant point. When he had asked for whom he was to ask, she had said that she left it to his ingenuity to find out.

He stopped short in his walk as he began to see light. No wonder that he did not know for whom to ask, for, it being an empty house, there was no one to ask him whom he wanted.

This was the rendezvous after all.

With sparkling eyes and quickening steps he advanced along the road until he was once more opposite No. 17, where he took a glance up and down the road, and in doing so realized the impossibility of breaking into the house from the front. There was one thing evident—once in, he would be quite safe from casual observation, for the windows were plastered with bills announcing that the house was to be sold by Messrs. Harley and Norgate, Estate Agents, of Maddox Street.

In due course he traced the back of the street, and discovered that it backed on to another road, divided by a small courtyard, which ran the complete length, enabling tradesmen to approach easily the back entrances of the houses on either side.

It was more or less badly lit, so Blackshirt anticipated no difficulty in winning home to his destination inside No. 17, so, as soon as his trained observation had assured him that he was not being overlooked, he slipped a window-catch, and was safe inside.

The house was eerily quiet; all that could be heard inside was the faint scratching of mice, and an echoing creak of the dry boards as Blackshirt moved about.

He advanced until he was in one of the front rooms, where he went to the window, and gazed at the street outside through a small portion of the window which had not been covered by the bills. Eight o'clock had struck more than five minutes ago, and still he heard no sound of his Lady. His spirits fell to zero, as he was gradually forced to the conclusion that she had, after all, been playing a trick upon him, and as the time passed he almost began to hate her. If she were indeed Jean McTavish, perhaps this would explain, for somewhere within her must run the same blood as that which ran through her brother, but, from what little Blackshirt had seen of her, he suspected that, though she might have been the sister of McTavish, their natures were as far apart as the poles.

Musing thus, he waited. Another ten minutes passed—twenty minutes after the appointed hour—and he felt he was prepared to give up the idea that she would be with him that night; but, even as he impatiently turned, he heard a window creak in the distance, and after that there were unmistakable sounds that someone was entering the house by the same window which he had himself used.

For the first time that evening it occurred to him then that perhaps it was a trap—the whole scheme might have been planned to get him within the empty house, and have him captured by the police; but scarcely had these thoughts entered his mind when he cast them away in disgust, for, whatever might happen, he knew that his Lady could not do so base a thing as that.

Nevertheless, he remained as silent as a ghost, prepared for any eventuality, but his sharp ears assured him that whoever it was had now entered the house, and that there was only one person; with this he relaxed slightly, for he felt himself competent to deal with one.

Presently the door of the room in which he was opened, and he saw dimly, by means of the reflected light which percolated through the window, the shape of a woman framed in the doorway, and he knew that his Lady had kept her tryst.

"My Lady!" he whispered softly, and he saw her start.

When she spoke, there was a tremor in her voice, which she could not disguise. "So you are there Mr. Verrell. I can't see you. No wonder you are termed the 'Elusive Blackshirt.'"

He knew that her nerves were strung

up to a pitch, and he advanced towards her and took her hands in his.

"You are excited!" he exclaimed gently.

"Yes, yes," she replied, "I surely am." But her voice grew firmer as she was reassured by his presence.

"You see," she continued pertly, "I'm not used to these midnight excursions like you are, Mr. Verrell."

He drew her into the room. "Come, we are safe in here," he said. "Now tell me why have you adopted this plan to meet me?"

She laughed deliciously. "Do you think you are the only one who has a taste for adventure, then, Mr. Blackshirt?"

He peered hard at the thick veil which covered her features. "Do you, too, feel the glamor and thrill of excitement?"

"More than I dare to admit."

The information came as a surprise to him, though, on digesting it, he could not see why he should have the monopoly of this feeling.

"Somehow it had not occurred to me," he admitted frankly. "Yet, in a way, I am glad. It seems to draw you closer to me. It seems to convey a further bond, which ought to bind us together. Please, please, my Lady, won't you take off your veil and let me see you just for once?"

"No, no, I mustn't; I do not want you to know who I am."

"But why not?" he queried.

She did not answer him. She could not tell him that once the mystery of her was no more, that once her secret was betrayed to him, she feared that he, manlike, would cease to have further interest in her, and doubtless in this she was right. Man is naturally inconsistent, and it is the mystery of woman which holds the man, not the woman herself.

While these thoughts had been passing through her mind Blackshirt was comparing her with Jean, and despair gripped him; he could not reconcile this woman, so near to him now, with the sad-eyed Jean McTavish. How could Jean have the voice of this lovely creature, how could Jean imitate to such a nicety the sweet sing-song of her American accent? Yet were they not, to his prejudiced eye, somewhat of the same height? Was it possible that the thick veil concealed the features of Jean? He frowned slightly as it occurred to him that he hoped—he knew not what he hoped! He was glad he had not revealed to her the name of the one he suspected her to be.

"Tell me," he said suddenly, "had you no other reason for choosing this place other than your love for adventure?"

"Why, yes," she replied, "because had I met you publicly, circumstances might have forced me to take off my veil. Don't you realize that?" She was chilled to silence by the sudden fierce grip he exerted on her wrist, and she realized that his quick senses had warned him of danger, and in the silence which ensued she heard the sound of the window at the back being opened by a third person, and without any apparent signs of secrecy.

"The police!" whispered Blackshirt sibilantly.

"Oh!" murmured his Lady. "We're trapped!"

To her the situation was catastrophic. Already she could hear the policeman's foot as he stepped inside the empty room. There was no escape, and even if, when they were caught, they could successfully plead that they were in the house for any illegal offense, there would be suggestions, innuendoes—a man and a woman in an empty house—

She drew in her breath with a sharp hiss. She was undoubtedly getting a full meed of thrills.

She heard Blackshirt whisper: "Don't be frightened; leave it to me," and the next moment he disappeared, and scarcely had she realized the fact that she was gazing into the light of the policeman's bull's-eye lamp.

"Hallo, what's all this 'ere!" he heard him ask gruffly, and she made the note of suspicion in his voice. "I thought I saw you getting into the window just as I was passing along the end of the alley."

Bewildered and confused, she did not know what to reply. Her confidence in Blackshirt was such that she knew he was already planning for her rescue, but there had been no time for him to warn her of his movements, and she was afraid lest she should say something which would upset his plans. Before she could make up her mind to speak she heard the sound of a man advancing downstairs, his footsteps plainly reaching through the empty house.

"Wot the 'ell—" muttered the policeman. "Two of them!" and he whistled softly.

She wanted to scream, to warn Blackshirt that the policeman was already with her, that he was merely walking into a trap, but her voice seemed paralyzed, and she could only think with horror of the scene which was now to be enacted before her eyes.

Step by step she heard him come down, and to her fevered imagination he seemed to be making twice as much noise as he need be, then suddenly he shouted down to her.

"It's no good, Netta. I can't find the darned thing anywhere."

She could have laughed with relief as those few words partially warned her of the plan he had already formed. She saw the drift of his intentions, and so prepared herself to back him up.

"I can't for the life of me think why you didn't hear it drop," grumbled Verrell testily, as he came down the last flight of steps, and then suddenly he stopped.

"Good Lord, what's this?" he cried, as he saw the tableaux, with the policeman as the central figure.

"Wot are you doing in this empty 'ouse?" demanded the constable. "And who are you?"

"Why," replied Blackshirt, in a surprised and slightly aggrieved manner, "I am a prospective buyer of this house, and this is my wife."

"Funny time of night to look over a 'ouse."

"Who said we were looking over the house, constable?"

"Then if you aren't looking over it, what are you doing here?"

"That's exactly what I am about to explain, if you will give me time. Netta and I were here this afternoon, having secured the key from Harley and Norgate—about five o'clock, I think. After we had finished touring this place I took the key back as the young man was closing the office. Half an hour afterwards I found I had lost my pocket-book, with about twenty pounds in it. We went straight back to the office, but found it all closed up, and, as I specially wanted that money to-night, we decided to come back here, try to get in and look for it, just in case I had dropped it anywhere in this house. We tried to get in at the front, but we couldn't, so we came round to the back, and I managed to open a window with the help of my pen-knife. As a matter of fact, I didn't know my wife was here. I left you outside, Netta." Verrell turned towards his Lady, and she, taking up her cue, replied:

"I'm sorry, dear, but I didn't like being left all by myself outside, and I thought I would come and help you find it." She turned towards the constable, and continued naively: "I'm so sorry, officer. I didn't realize that we were doing anything wrong. It is all my fault. I wanted Alfred to try and find that money, because it's my birthday, and he promised to take me to supper at the Midnight Follies." There was almost a choke in her voice, and, had there been enough light, Verrell felt sure he would have seen a tear rolling down her cheek.

The constable was obviously impressed, first at the sound of the twenty pounds, and then at the superb acting. After all, the explanation was more than likely, and so, when he spoke, they both noticed with relief that the suspicion had gone from his tone.

"Well, ma'am," he said, scratching his head, "you should both have come to me. I'd have helped you get in, and—"

There was a shout from Verrell. "By Jove, Netta, what's that just behind the sergeant?"

The constable swung round, but could see nothing.

"Just there," cried Verrell, "on the floor"; and, when the policeman pointed the rays of his lantern on the floor, there was a pocket-book!

"That's damned good luck," exclaimed Verrell. "It's my pocket-book," and with that he went forward, picked it up, and, opening it, showed the notes inside.

"There you are, sergeant!" he exclaimed triumphantly. "What did I say?"

By this time the policeman had fully made up his mind that the pair before him were innocent.

"It's good luck you found it, sir. You had better let me help you out, in case any other officer sees you."

His Lady turned towards the policeman impulsively.

"Thank you, sergeant," she said. "I thought you were going to arrest us!"

The man laughed boisterously. "Arrest you, ma'am? Bless my soul, we police do not go about arresting people for nothing. No, ma'am, take it from me; honest people like you and the gentleman here don't never get arrested. It's only the crooks, and the people who run agin' the law, that need to fear us policemen. Well, come along, sir. I'll see you out safely."

He began to lead the way. "Sergeant," called out Verrell softly. The man turned. There was a rustle of a transferred note.

Verrell followed, a lump in his throat. The policeman's words had affected him strangely. "Honest people don't never get arrested." Just a few words, sincerely spoken, but they could not apply to him.

Could not—could not. Did not, he ought to say.

He threw his head up in the air slightly. "Did not" was the right expression to use.

To carry out the pretence of husband and wife Verrell called a taxi, and, in front of the policeman, ordered the man to drive to the Savoy. As the car moved away the constable touched his hat. "You must be more careful in future, sir," he called, and Verrell nodded and sank back into the seat beside his Lady.

"You are wonderful," he breathed.

"Was I?" she said, and shook her head. "How could I do otherwise than back you up in such an excellent lead?"

At Hyde Park Corner his Lady alighted, and they said good-night. Verrell gazed wistfully at her disappearing figure, and as she merged into the night he sighed softly and got back into the cab.

There was a faint, elusive perfume still clinging to the cushions against which she had rested. Impulsively he leaned to the side and kissed them, and then his face flushed as he became embarrassed.

The honking taxi careered through the traffic towards the Savoy, but Verrell's thoughts were far away. A jerk, as the car was pulled up suddenly to avoid a collision, brought him down to earth again, and then he saw something on the floor which caused a tiny smile of happiness to light up his face.

His Lady had dropped her handkerchief!

He picked it up and gloated over his treasure, kissing it again and again, smelling its delicate scent, treating it with religious gentleness. His Lady's handkerchief! His! His to keep!

A thought occurred to him of a sudden which caused him to peer closely at it, searching each corner for a certain clue which he prayed might be there.

It was, but when he found it he could only stare hypnotically away in the distance.

Embroidered in one of the corners was the tiny letter "J."

To be continued

Have You Taken A Real Internal Bath?

A Natural Means of Removing the Causes of Constipation

By C. GILBERT PERCIVAL, M.D.

What is an internal bath? Has it anything in common with an outward bath? How is it taken and what are its remedial effects. These are questions that immediately present themselves when the above question is asked. Let us consider the subject briefly—it is fascinating and of foremost importance.

It may be said that the reason we grow old and finally die is not because Nature cannot supply new bodies to keep us alive, but because she cannot get rid of the old bodies as fast as they accumulate.

The human body has four main methods of getting rid of waste matter—the lungs, the skin, the kidneys and the bowels. Of these four perhaps the most important are the bowels. Here the later stages of digestion take place, and due to the wonderful living impulses, or peristaltic action, peculiar to the bowels, the waste matter is pushed farther and farther down until the colon or lower bowel is reached. This colon is a long sac or tube of perhaps eighteen inches in length where the final waste products are deposited for evacuation at intervals of 9 to 12 hours.

So fraught with ills is the action or rather lack of action of the colon that a great medical thinker, Professor Metchnikof, stated in his wrath that if the colon were removed at birth from every human being we would all live to be one hundred and fifty years. This is impossible of course and it is far from being fair to the colon.

When in the course of the foolish lives many of us lead, through lack of regular exercise, through improper eating and drinking, late hours, overwork, and neglect of Nature's normal warning that evacuation is necessary, the colon becomes overloaded or constipated, this is what takes place. The waste matter, now highly poisonous, "clogs up" just as a swollen sewer will do. Then the blood which is constantly circulating around the colon's walls absorbs this poison in large quantities. More, the sensitive nerves, which also line the colon walls, become poisoned and inflamed. The blood carries this poison through the body and the great organs such as the heart, the brain and the stomach become affected.

The symptoms are quickly shown in headaches, lassitude, depression, feverishness, disordered stomach, and a general lowering of the vitality which makes the body open to take cold, fevers, and becomes a ready prey to any disease or epidemic which may be prevalent.

Nature provides the cure, if we can but make intelligent use of it, in the universal solvent, water. The use of water as an internal bath has been known for centuries but the mechanical means were crude and ineffectual. It remained for Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell, of New York, himself a sufferer from chronic constipation, to turn the light of science on the problem of the proper use of water as an internal bath. For years he studied it, having in his body the best of all trial grounds, and at length was able to evolve a completely successful system of internal bathing whereby slightly medicated warm water is introduced through an entirely new mechanical means into the colon, or lower bowel, and induced to travel through its entire length loosening and fetching away impurities that have in some cases been hardening and giving rise to untold misery for years.

The regular employment of Dr. Tyrrell's invention, the J.B.L. Cascade, became popularized in his private prac-

tice and in hospital use, always with wonderful results to the general health of the patient until the time came when it could no longer be confined to the few. It has now passed to the treatment of hundreds of thousands of intelligent men and women throughout Canada and the United States. In fact, there is said to be nearly one million J.B.L. Cascades now in use.

It is safe to say that many hundreds of people who wash their outer bodies carefully every day never give a thought to the vital necessity of an internal bath for the colon where vastly more poisonous and potentially harmful waste must be got rid of. In fact, if the average individual could attend a post mortem examination of the colon he would see sights and conditions that would never again permit him to neglect the internal bath.

There is such a feeling of glowing health, of exhilaration that follows the simple use of the J. B. L. Cascade internal bath, that thousands of people enjoy it as conveniently and regularly as any other kind of bath. And interesting to say, they can do this without harm to the body, which always seems ready to come into beneficent contact with water. A pleasant contrast to the effects of the pills, drugs, "drenches and potions" which mankind has poisoned himself with for centuries in a misguided attempt to deal with constipation.

Dr. Tyrrell, in his long career as proponent of the Cascade System of internal bathing set down many of his experiences in a little treatise which afterwards was called "The What, The Why, The Way of the Internal Bath," which will be sent without charge or obligation to anyone writing the Tyrrell Hygienic Institute, 381 Tyrrell Building, 181 College St., Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide.

It is significant that those who know more about the J. B. L. Cascade system of internal bathing, such as doctors, druggists and other professional men, are most emphatic in their praise of its results. From the banishing of a simple cold to the permanent relief of rheumatism, appendicitis, jaundice, for the treatment of auto-intoxication and hardening of the arteries, all of which are traceable to constipation, the best medical thought now says—keep away from drugs, assist Nature, use water, bathe internally.

What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book, "The What, The Why, The Way of the Internal Bath," will give you that information, entirely free and without any obligation, to you.

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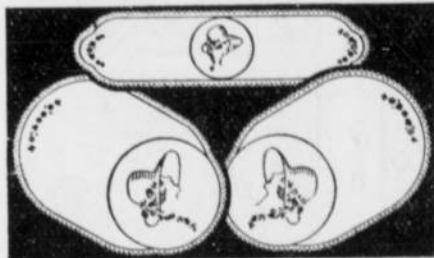
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LADY BETTY VANITY SET—The sweetest and daintiest design you have ever seen!—stamped on heavy quality, pure white Embroidered Cloth—At the Special Bargain Price of 25 cents. This is the very latest design on the market; in fact, it is not even in the last edition of our catalogue, so this is your only opportunity to procure one. And, in order to enlarge our membership roll for our next catalogue, we are offering, absolutely free, a dainty and useful Service Doily to all who will send with their order the names and addresses of a few ladies who do fancywork and who are not already members of our society. Send your 25 cents today, so that you will be the first to display the Lady Betty Vanity in your home; and don't forget the names, so that we may include, without extra charge, the dainty Service Doily and a copy of our catalogue of splendid values. Society of Art Needlework, Dept. 25, Toronto 10, Ont.

OLD HICKORY SMOKED SALT

FOR CURING MEAT

No Smoke House Required

Meat is thoroughly smoked while it cures—Genuine Old Hickory Wood flavor. Saves shrinkage, labor, fire risk and worry.

Ask your dealer—He can procure it for you.

Carruthers Hide and Fur Co. Ltd.

Western Canadian Agents
WINNIPEG, MAN.

It Pays to read the Classified Section, pages 42-3-4-5-6.



SPRING FASHION MAGAZINE

Style is not a matter of money. The woman who spends the most money on dress is not necessarily the best dressed. Very often her neighbor, with much less money to spend, will be more smartly clothed. It's largely a matter of taste.

In our Spring Fashion Magazine, we present a wide range of styles that are new, smart, and in good taste. For each one, a pattern is offered and the designing is so clever that the styles are easily made.

In addition to afternoon and evening frocks, there are styles for wear around the house, also lingerie, children's clothes, embroidery, and some picture dressmaking lessons that are of interest to anyone who sews and of real help to the beginner.

Send 10 cents today for your copy of this book. Its style value is much greater than the price you pay and will be saved many times over on patterns. Address: FASHION DEPARTMENT, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

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Wrestling Book FREE

Learn wrestling at home from former world's champions Farmer Burns and Frank Gorch. Free book tells how. Secret holds, blocks, tricks revealed. Be strong, healthy. Handle big men easily. Write for free book. State age. Farmer Burns School, 352 Railway Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

PUZZLE Find the Driver

25 Prizes Each a **WRIST WATCH**
25 Prizes Each a **CAMERA**
25 Prizes Each a **CLOCK**
1,000 **OTHER PRIZES**

If you can solve this Puzzle, and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10 cents each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark the Driver with an X and send it to us at once, and if it is correct, we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELF-FAST SPECIALTY

Dept. B

Waterford, Ont.



It abounds in the cod-liver oil vitamins—growing girls need

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

26-55

NO MORE ASTHMA Says MICHIGAN MAN

Hundreds Have Followed His Plan With Amazing Success, Even Those who Suffered a Lifetime.

Costs NOTHING To Try

Six years ago O. W. Dean, a prominent business man of Benton Harbor, Mich., discovered a new way to treat Asthma and to his utter astonishment he never had another attack afterwards. Hundreds of his friends and neighbors spread the news and the success of this treatment has created wonderful interest. So many have written for his plan that Mr. Dean has had it prepared all ready for mailing and will gladly send it free to all who will send him their name and address. It works equally well for Hay Fever, Bronchitis and Catarrhal Conditions of the Mucous Membrane.

As it is entirely free and absolutely harmless, containing no narcotics or other such strong drugs every asthmatic should hasten to send for it to O. W. Dean, 818 Dean Bldg., Benton Harbor, Mich.

For your convenience you can use the coupon below:

FREE TO ASTHMATICS

O. W. Dean,
818 Dean Bldg.,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

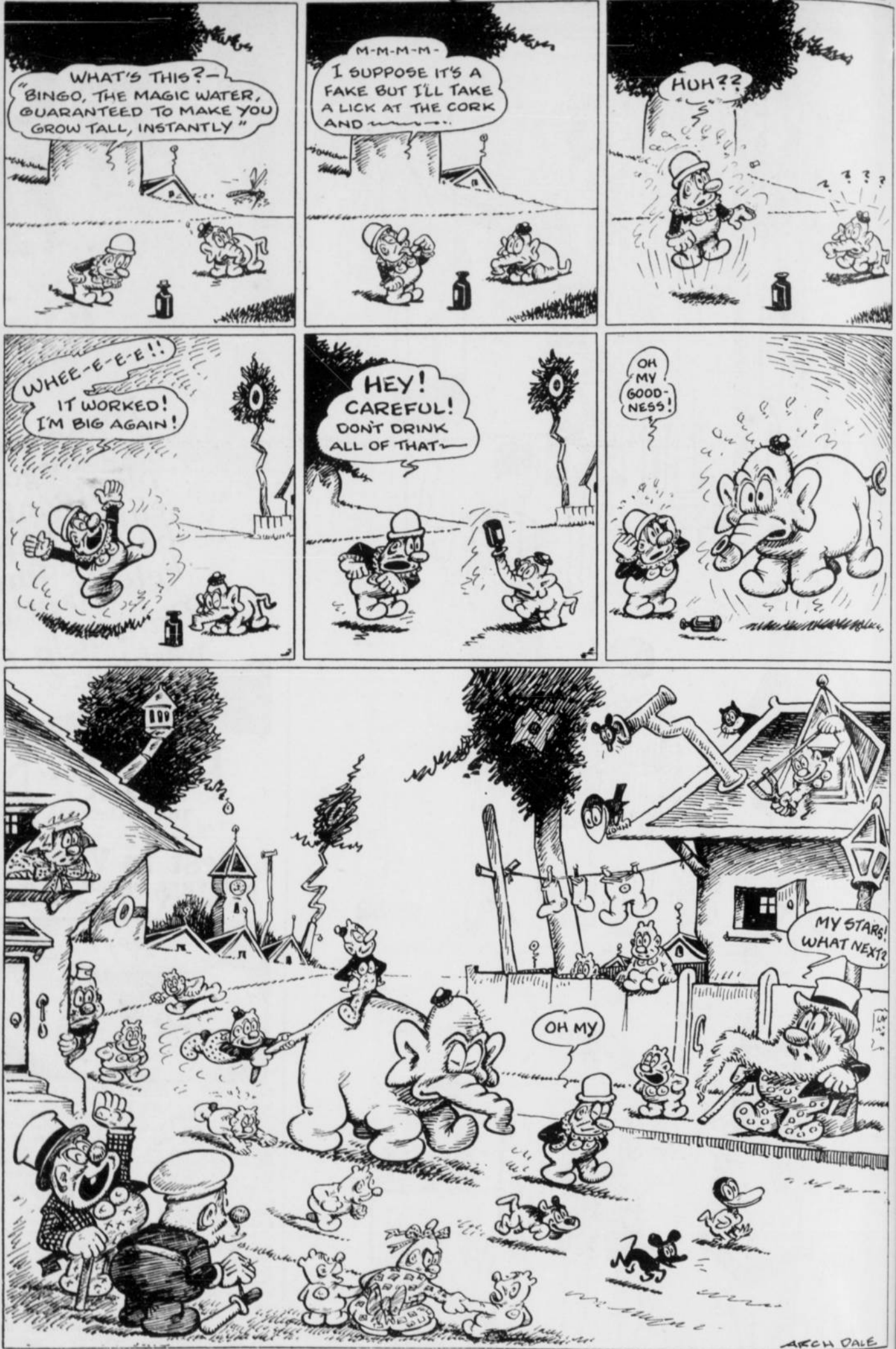
Please send me, free, your plan to overcome Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis and Catarrhal Conditions of the Mucous Membrane.

Name

Address

City

Prov.

THE DOO DADS THE MAGIC APPLES - No. 4

You'll remember what happened to Nicky and Tiny, the elephant, when they ate the magic apples. They grew smaller and smaller till they were just weeny little midgets. Look at that mosquito buzzing over Tiny's head right now! Why if he ever stuck that stinger of his into Tiny it would go right through him like a bayonet. I'll tell you it's no joke being small.

But while Tiny was shivering with fright at the mosquito, Nicky was examining the strangest smelling bottle. It said on the outside of the label, "Magic Water" and Nicky right away began to wonder if it was the magic water he had read about in the story books. Well, nothing like taking a chance. He's scared to take a good swig of it, because it tastes like shoe

blackening—you know the oozy, woozy kind that mother keeps in a bottle. But Nicky is desperate about finding some kind of medicine which will bring him back to his right size, so he licks the cork.

Zowie! Look at what happens! Nicky is fair bouncing with new life. He swells up to his old size just as though he had been blown up with a bicycle pump.

Tiny is plumb scairt when he sees Nicky licking the cork. Ever since he ate those magic apples, he positively refuses to take a chance on any medicine 'cept cod liver oil, and castor oil, and things like that which every mother gives to her children. But when he sees Nicky puff up he is so eager that he drinks the bottle dry. What is

the result? Why what do you think? Tiny swells up so that he is the biggest elephant ever seen in Christendom. Far too big to get into any stable in Doo-ville.

Lastly, you see Nicky and Tiny re turning down the main street of Doo-ville. Everybody is delighted to see Nicky back to his old size, and every little Doo Dad brat is out to see the monstrous big elephant. Doo Sawbones can hardly believe his eyes. None of his pills or plasters could ever perform a miracle like this.

Tiny himself is pretty sad. He is such a mountain of meat that he will have to sleep outside now in the cold nights. Nicky is wondering where he will get enough money to provide hay for a beast of that size.

Continued from Page 5

The Danish Bacon Factories

All Danish export bacon is marketed under the Lur Brand. Only the highest quality, free from all disease, including tuberculosis, can be stamped with the brand and exported. About 85 per cent. of the bacon of the country is exported and nearly all of the export trade is with Great Britain. Shipments are made regularly every week. In England 18 of the co-operatives have their own sales agency. Each of the other 28 sells through its own English agent. The product is distributed to the wholesale trade and thus enters the regular distributive channels of the country. Most of the product is sold on the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange of London. Here the representatives of the co-operative bacon factories meet the wholesalers daily and the sales are made.

Production Grew with Marketing

At the start the movement had to combat the private packers, but though they were avaricious enough they were neither numerous nor financially powerful. Most of the export trade had been with Germany, but when an embargo on the importation of live hogs was clapped on by the Germans, owing to an outbreak of disease among Danish pigs, the farmers were thrown abso-

The Canadian Situation

It is for these reasons that, if you want to see a co-operative packing plant in operation you have to take an ocean trip. And if you took one what good would it do? All you could do would be to come back and tell a story that has been told and well told a thousand times already.

The Course Indicated

There is a lot of room for development in this direction. We have only made a nice beginning. We are sure of our ground as far as we have gone and prudence dictates that we should proceed steadily but cautiously. When the majority of the farmers of this country have learned to co-operate in the simplest form of livestock marketing organization, the shipping association, it will be time enough to think of entering the manufacturing industry.

T76

It has the most delicious flavour. Try it.

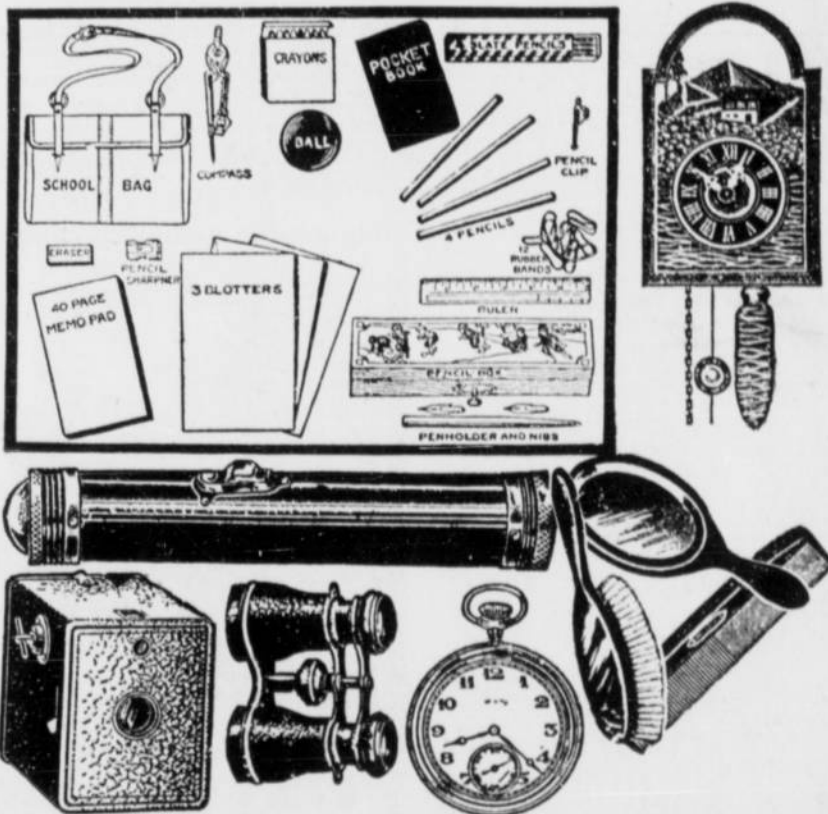
Children Cry for



MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children of all ages. It contains no narcotics.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Chas H Fletcher*
Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

CHOOSE YOUR OWN PRIZE



We will give you any of the above prizes for selling only 24 bunches of Waxed Sweet Peas at 15 cents a bunch. This is something new and everybody will buy. Send your name and address NOW and be sure to say what prize you want.

NEW IDEA GIFT CO., DEPT. 4

WATERFORD, ONT.

Making and Saving Money

Read the "Classified" advertising section, and see the variety of offerings listed. You may find something you need or see where someone wants something you can sell. The cost of advertising surplus farm products, poultry, livestock, seed grain and machinery is small—the results are very profitable. For rates and other information see top of page 42.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per issue where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—8 cents per word per issue if ordered for three or four consecutive issues—7 cents per word per issue if ordered for five or six consecutive issues. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us nine

days in advance of publication day, which is the first and fifteenth of each month. Orders for circulation must also reach us nine days in advance.
COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 12 insertions for the price of 9; 18 insertions for the price of 13; and 24 insertions for the price of 17. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).
COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$9.80 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.
 Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 100,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various

FORESTHOMES FARM PRESENT OFFERINGS—Shorthorn bulls, one year and over; cows and heifers, by or bred to Right Sort Royalist. Yorkshire sows, real select, bred to Blood Jack, from the Saskatchewan University Farm. A few typical Oxford-Down ewes. Barred Rock cockerels from our approved flock. Phone Carman exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 2-1

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boars, seven months, \$25. Bred gilts, over 200 pounds. Pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. R. Prentice, Secrean, Sask. 2-1

AYRSHIRE YEARLING BULLS; SHETLAND ponies, bred to registered stallion, papers supplied; yearling Percheron stallion. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 3-6

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, AFRICAN GEESSE, Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels. Minnetonka Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask. 1-4

HORSES AND PONIES

AUCTION SALE—TWO BELGIAN STALLIONS, three Percheron stallions, two Percheron mares, two Morgan stallions and one mare, two geldings. All good, pure-bred stock. Must sell on account old age, February 16, 1927. Peter Bergman, Plum Coulee, Man. 3-3

ONE BLACK PERCHERON PURE-BRED STALLION, age five years, weight 1,900. One black team Percheron pure-bred mares, age five years, weight 3,300. One grey team Percheron pure-bred mares, age five years, weight 3,200. G. W. Mathews, Mildred, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, ROYAL Hope, Imp., 22769, age 15 years. His stock are real drafters. Will sell cheap, or exchange for good driving team or light stallion. W. H. Bowler, Kaleida, Man. 3-3

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 100,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

WANTED FOR CLUB—PERCHERON STALLION. Must be good individual. State certificate, weight, terms, etc. Indian Head Percheron Club, W. A. Liggett, Secretary, Indian Head, Sask. 3-3

REGISTERED PERCHERON FEMALES, ALL ages, with sale and quality. Alex. G. Coutts, Kitaco, Alta. 3-4

PERCHERONS FOR SALE, GRANDDAUGHTERS of Carnot, in foal to Osborne Monarch. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 3-5

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, rising three years old, good size and quality. S. Andersen, Kelwood, Man. 3-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, rising four years, good individual. J. S. Johnston, Box 93, Clearwater, Man. 3-2

FOR SALE OR HIRE—THREE-YEAR-OLD Belgian stallion. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLION, J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—CAR OF YOUNG WORK HORSES, John Good, Netherhill, Sask. 3-7

CATTLE—Aberdeen-Angus

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SUPREMACY

Taking the two competitions together (i.e. for supreme champion in the livestock section and in the carcass tests), the position of the winning breeds during the past quarter of a century at Smithfield shows is as follows: Aberdeen-Angus, 21 championships; Shorthorns, 6 championships; Galloway, 4 championships; Herefords, 2 championships; Welsh, 1 championship.

WHAT IS UNDER THE HIDE?

Write for Literature.

CANADIAN ABERDEEN ANGUS ASSOCIATION
300 Lilac Street, Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS REGISTERED breeding stock, all ages. Breeding and prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 3-5

FOR SALE—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, NINE months old. Henry Libke, Dundurn, Sask. 3-3

Ayrshires

FOR SALE—IS REGISTERED AYRSHIRE cows, best milking strains, tubercular tested; also herd bull, Sandhill Optimist, imported, one of the best bulls in Canada. Alex. D. Black, Aldrie, Alta. 2-2

TWO AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES FOR SALE, \$25 and \$35 each. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 1-3

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE, ONE OR A CAR LOAD, four bulls, balance heifers and cows. W. H. and E. E. Morton, Fairlight, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE bull calves, ten and eight months old, \$30 each, f.o.b. Manor. E. Ruel, Manor, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL calf, seven months old. Anton Knittig, Jr., Annaberg, Sask. 3-3

Herefords

BUY HEREFORDS IF YOU WANT GOOD cattle for either farm or ranch. Good feeders, wonderful rustlers, the breed that tops the feeder scales. Write for literature. W. N. Catley, Craven, Sask., Secretary, Sask. Hereford Breeders' Association. 2-6

POLLED HEREFORDS—DURING THE BALANCE of the winter months we will sell at half value another 50 head of breeding females and bulls. Jones Bros., Boissevain, Man. 3-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, from an accredited herd. J. A. Bond, Kenton, Man. 3-3

SELLING—IS POLLED HEREFORD BULLS, parent stock prize winners from the famous Mossom Boyd herd. W. J. Fisher, Tyndal, Sask. 3-3

WANTED—TO BUY GOOD HEREFORD BULL, Box 42, Expanse, Sask. 3-3

LIVESTOCK

Holsteins

HOLSTEIN BULL, FIVE YEARS, SON OF Colony Morag McKinley, prize winner at Calgary and proven sire of prize winners in the get of sire class. Scored XX in advanced registration. Bargain, \$250. Also females. Basil Atkinson, Didsbury, Alta. 3-3

YEARLING, SON OF COLONY MORAG McKinley, out of daughter of Annacis Posch Koba, straight over top, of good type and conformation, marked half and half, T.B. tested. Price \$100. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 1-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN MALES, from C.P.R. Demonstration Farm stock. R. J. Ross, Stockholm, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN MALES, females, all ages, from R.O.P. dams, accredited herd. Alfred L. Petersen, Edberg, Alta. 30-5

ONE HOLSTEIN BULL, TEN MONTHS OLD; sire, Midnight Fayne. Price \$50. D. J. Hill, Makinak, Man. 3-3

HOLSTEIN BULLS, FROM R.O.P. COWS, two to 18 months. Also two young cows to freshen in February. Willis Thickett, Russell, Man. 3-6

Red Polls

RED POLLS

are persistent yielders of milk of high butter-fat content and they combine

HARDINESS, LONGEVITY, ECONOMY IN FEEDING, AND EARLY MATURITY IN BEEF PRODUCTION.

For Free Booklet of World and Canadian Records, write to

P. J. HOFFMANN, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

CHOICE REGISTERED RED-POLLED BULLS, also a few females. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 30-6

Shorthorns

FOR SALE—60 ACCREDITED REGISTERED Shorthorns, all bred from prize winners for generations, 20 cows with calf at foot. Jesse Balkwill, Windthorst, Sask. 30-5

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS and heifers, two years old and under, all dark red, dehorned. Priced reasonable. D. W. Thos. Rowan, Willen, Man. 1-4

SELLING—REGISTERED ACCREDITED Shorthorn bulls nine to 20 months old, sired by Prince Balfour, 158080. R. T. Robertson, Snowflake, Man. 3-2

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, IMPORTED stock, heavy milking dam. Wm. S. Muir, Rokeyby, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, one year old, T.B. tested, \$55. William Rosom, Davin, Sask. 2-2

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS. BANNER oats. C. O. Carlson, Foston, Sask. 2-5

SWINE—Berkshires

BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES—OLDEST, largest herd in Canada. Choice gilts, bred champion boar, \$40, \$50; yearlings, \$60; pairs, 12 weeks, \$25; wonderfully prolific strains; average 13. James Ewens, Bethany, Man. 2-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS, APRIL farrow, choice breeding, \$35. H. Solled, Kyle, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—LONG, IMPROVED ENGLISH Berkshire boars, over 225 pounds, \$40 each. Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 1-4

LIVESTOCK

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SOWS, SAFELY bred, \$35 to \$50 each. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 2-4

BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$10 EACH, PAPERS included. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 2-3

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY hogs, of both sex, six months old, ready for service, gilts, \$25; hog, \$27.50. A. E. Kyle, Weyburn, Sask. 2-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY boars, April farrow, \$20 each. W. R. Black, Quill Lake, Sask. 2-5

DUROC-JERSEY—NOW SELLING BRED gilts, one 15-month-old herd boar, September pigs of either sex. D. E. Smith, Regent, Man. 2-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, YOUNG stock for sale. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 3-3

Poland-Chinas

GOOD LENGTHY GILTS, BRED TO A TYPY son by the twice world champion, Armistice Boy. Also a few sows. L. J. Swanson, Parkman, Sask. 3-2

POLAND-CHINA BRED SOWS, ALSO FINE eight-week weanlings, \$8.00 each. Richard Detta, Findlater, Sask. 2-2

Tamworths

BRED TAMWORTH SOWS, APRIL FARROW, from prize-winning stock, \$36 each, including pedigree and crate, f.o.b. Vegreville. J. H. Weber, Hairy Hill, Alta. 2-2

REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOARS AND bred sows, all prize winners. H. J. Thompson, Box 57, Glenavon, Sask. 30-4

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES OF QUALITY AND BREEDING—Bred gilts, from Oak Lodge; bred dams, sired by Parkdale Matchless, bred to Oak Lodge Julius, a magnificent boar of immense length. Price \$40. September pigs, good ones, either sex, \$20. Papers included. Harry Mellow, Sanford, Man. 3-2

"COSY NOOK" YORKSHIRES—GILTS, 200 TO 250 pounds; sire, first prize, Brandon and Regina; bred to second prize boar, Regina; farrow April, May, \$40 and \$45. Satisfaction guaranteed. Papers included. John R. Drever, Lipton, Sask. 2-5

SELLING—CHOICE SOWS, PRIZE WINNERS, about seven months, double cross, imported stock, sired by Crichton Mashie, Dumfries, Scotland, papers included, order early. \$40. Clarence Kay, St. Juliens Farm, Box 4345, Yorkton, Sask. 3-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SELECT BACON type, gilts, boars, weanlings. Sire of imported stock. Eighteen months' boar. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 1-6

APRIL YORKSHIRE SOWS—SIRE BY OAK Lodge Famous, reserve champion boar, Calgary Fair. Sold to Sask. University. Dam, Brethour's sow. Prices right. R. Crabb, Fertility, Alta. 1-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, May farrow, \$30 each. W. L. Russell, Heward, Sask. 1-3

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, two months, \$12 each, papers and crate included, either sex. Joseph Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 29-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH sexes, May litters. Alfred L. Petersen, Edberg, Alta. 3-3

YORKSHIRE BACON-TYPE REGISTERED bred sows, \$35 each. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 3-5

OFFERING—YORKSHIRE SOWS TO FARROW April. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 3-5

LIVESTOCK

SHEEP—Various

FOR SALE—115 RAMBOULET BREEDING ewes. Priced to sell. James Meyer, Brooks, Alta. 3-3

SELLING—ONE GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM, three ewes, one ewe lamb. T. Crick, Viceroy, Sask. 3-3

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

CHINCHILLA RABBITS FOR SALE—BEST imported strain, hardy stock. One trio, \$25; two trios, \$45. Order these money makers now. Immediate shipment. Northern Silver Fox Company, c/o C. J. H. Arbez, St. Claude, Man. 2-4

CANADA'S BEST CHINCHILLAS, REGISTERED, pedigree. Why experiment with unknown strains? Get quality stock from Wm. Mackay, Box 285, Swift Current, Sask. 2-4

CHINCHILLAS—WRITE FOR FREE COPY Chinchilla Questions and Answers. Tells you what you want to know. Crescent Fur Farm, 845C Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 3-3

CHINCHILLA RABBITS, HIGHEST QUALITY mature bucks, \$7.00; does, \$10; younger stock from \$5.00 up. Pedigrees furnished. Wilber Beamish, Shoal Lake, Man. 3-3

SELLING—CHINCHILLA RABBITS, IMPORTED stock that breed true to type, trio, \$15. A. R. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 29-4

HIGHEST GRADE CHINCHILLAS, PEDIGREED, bred does, \$12; bucks, \$6.00. Mrs. H. Elliott, Kelsey, Sask. 1-3

CHINCHILLAS—BREEDING DOES, \$8.00; bucks, \$4.00; pedigree. N. B. Rabbity, Alberta, Man. 3-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

FOR SALE—20 PAIRS HIGH GRADE, WELL furred, well colored, standard bred, fully registered silver black, proven breeder foxes. Can accept deferred payments and ranch here first season, and guarantee increases of 100 per cent. and upwards. You cannot lose buying on these terms at the MacIntyre Ranch Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. 3-4

PARK KENNELS, VENN, SASK., RECEIVED ninety-one enquiries from a small classified ad inserted in two issues in this section. The first enquiry arrived forty-eight hours after The Guide was mailed. R. L. Bradford, the owner, has advertised for fourteen years and said "The Guide is hard to beat." Tell your friends about this method of disposing of their surplus stock. 3-4

SELLING—THREE TRAINED COLLIE DOGS, one to two years, guarantee one real cattle dog, two trained for sheep, \$25 each. Money refunded if not satisfied after a week's trial. Nat. Morton, Goodwater, Sask. 3-3

CANARIES, PARROTS, FINCHES, PIGEONS, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, Chinchilla rabbits, goldfish, cages. All supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 405 1/2 Portage, Winnipeg. 3-3

CANARIES, TALKING PARROTS, LOVE BIRDS, pups, kittens, gold fish, Chinchilla rabbits, Guinea Pigs, etc. Free catalogue. Miller's Bird Store, 380 Portage, Winnipeg. 3-4

SELLING—MY PACK OF FOUR BIG hounds, one pure-bred greyhound, three pure-breeds, never lost a coyote this season, fenced, Spring Coulee, Alta. Ernest Long. 3-3

SACRIFICE—TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS, superior speed, real dogs, life experience. Stamp Hutton, Hutton, Sask. 3-4

NINE PEDIGREED FOXES FOR \$1,200. Bargain on knocked-down pens. Selling, extra dog mink. J. A. Gamache, Ste Rose, Man. 3-4

SELLING—RUSSIAN GREYHOUND PUPS, halfgrown, swift, vigorous, \$10 each. David Young, Bredenbury, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—MY THREE WOLFHOUNDS, two good killers, one catcher, young, \$75. W. C. Elliott, Estevan, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—PAIR TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS, \$60; partly trained, large and fast, \$20 each; small catcher, \$15. Frank Graves, Asquith, Sask. 3-3

RUSSIAN AND STAG DOG, TWO YEARS OLD, been in four kills. Price 30 dollars. C. Maynard, Fleming, Sask. 3-3

CHESAPEAKE RETRIEVER PUPS, SIX WEEKS old, from good working stock. J. M. Cowan, Killarney, Man. 3-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SILVER FOXES, \$375 per pair. Registered Silver male, \$100. Charles Reasbeck, Vankleek Hill, Ontario. 3-3

ONE TRAINED SHEEP DOG, \$10. ONE SHEEP dog pup, from imported stock, \$7.00. Stuart Jarvis, Hanley, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—TWO MALE CHESAPEAKE retriever pups, six months old, dead-mouse test, ten dollars each. Box 119, Guernsey, Sask. 3-3

CANARIES FOR SALE. E. GRAVER, LOBB, burn, Sask., Can. 3-3

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES, Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macrorie, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—PAIR HOUNDS, FAST, \$50. Linton, Erskine, Alta. 3-3

FOR SALE—PAIR TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS and puppies. Box 19, Traynor, Sask. 3-3

WOLFHOUNDS, CATCHERS AND KILLERS \$50 for three. I. Lindal, Brown, Man. 3-3

POULTRY

Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS
 Manitoba bred-to-lay
 chicks from R.O.P.
 flocks. 100 per cent.
 live delivery guaranteed.
 Get our prices on baby
 chicks and hatching
 eggs and save money.
HAMBLEY (Electric)
HATCHERY
 49 Morley Avenue, Winnipeg.

Windsor's Baby Chicks
 From healthy, bred-to-lay hens and
 Approved Flocks. All popular varieties.
 Rocks a specialty. Free catalogue.
 Hatchery, Myrtle St., Winnipeg.

The Cheerful Plowman

By U. Edw. Tuftt



Kicking on Movies

Sometimes I go to see a show with Pauleeny, Pete and Ma, you know, then come back home and scold. "Why, by the bones of Pete the Great, is that considered 'Up-to-date'?" I crab, with temper bold. "A kissing, cooing, loving spree! No more of that, I say, for me! I want more solid food! The makers of this movie stuff are pulling such a sappy bluff! I hate their mushy mood!" Sometimes I say, "A broncho show! A bucking, kicking rodeo! Such movies, O, such junk! An eastern guy in western dress! A fake and fuddle, I confess! So punk, so punk, so punk!" Again I say, "A castle, hey? A lover dashing down the way with sweetheart in arms, while Sir Blink's horsemen, one and all, are plunging madly from the wall and sounding wild alarms!" Again I grumble at a star who smashes up a polished bar and busts a looking-glass, who fells twelve ruffians all at once, then pulls six dozen other stunts, alas, alas, alas! "My quarter's wasted!" I declare. "An auto journey through the air far better would have been! I might have stayed at home and read, I might have pruned the lettuce bed, I feel as mean as sin! If I were making movie reels I wouldn't give the price of meals to many 'stars,' I vow, and then I'd picture so-and-so, and so-and-so, and so, you know, I'd show them why and how!" Thus I complain and thus advise, and thus I lecture strong and wise on Hollywood's affairs; thus I, a farmer from my birth, mop reel producers on the earth and offer threats and dares!

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
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Yearling tom, \$10; two-year tom, \$12; young
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Fruit Co. Limited have decided to wind up that
company. They ask for sealed tenders for all the
lands, 533 acres, and other assets. Lands in the
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Station, school, church services, community hall,
in the park; 33 acres fully cleared, under cultivation,
nine acres bearing orchard, house, barns, well
fenced, irrigation, much valuable timber. Sealed
tenders, marked, "Kootenay-Slocan Tender," re-
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Nelson, B.C., up to March 15 next. Possession
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FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION BOTTOM
land, close to station, post office, school, store;
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clover and alfalfa land, \$7.00 per acre. Quarter-
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spruce lumber, 8,000 ties, clear title, \$1,500; small
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best wheat growing districts of Alberta; good soil,
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225 acres under cultivation, balance pasture, all
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187 miles from Winnipeg; 200 acres cultivated,
balance brush pasture; good soil; all fenced; best
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improved farms, Brandon district. Quarter to full
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Enquirer please state first letter cash can pay,
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Premost flax. Frederick Ind, Lloydminster,
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Que. 1-13

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20c, or send your own. This is extra good seed,
threshed in August before any rain. Also have
quantity Renfrew and University 222. Steve
Kolesar, Neepawa, Man. 3-2

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second generation, germination test 98%, price
\$2.75 per bushel. Also Garnet wheat, limited
quantity, No. 1, germination test 94%; price \$2.75
per bushel, sacked; and Red Bobs Early Triumph,
No. 2 grade, germination test 97%, at \$1.75 per
bushel, sacked. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.
2-3

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MINDUM WHEAT, SELECTED STRAIN MADE
by Prof. Wiener, cerealist, Manitoba Agricultural
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strain of Mindum available both for strength of
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first generation registered seed. Threshed in August
previous to rains, insuring higher germination and
greater vitality. \$2.35 bushel, sacks included.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
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GARNET WHEAT, FIELD INSPECTED, GER-
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\$3.00 per bushel. Marquis wheat, from first
generation registered seed, field inspected, grade
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MINDUM WHEAT, HIGHEST YIELDING TYPE
of Amber Durum. Saved Deloraine district from
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more than Marquis in all grades. Pays big dividend
to get pure seed. Write for information on
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Sample 10c. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.
3-4

MINDUM WHEAT, PROF. WIENER'S SELEC-
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as Ruby, yields heavy as old Bobs, seed bought
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to members Alberta Pool only, cleaned and
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absolutely pure and clean, germination good.
Renfrew, \$2.00 per bushel; \$1.70 car lot; Garnet,
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HOW TO SNARE WOLVES—DOLLAR BOOK free with one dozen Surkerh Invisible Selflock, Swivel Snare Traps for \$1.00; 25, \$7.50; 50, \$13. **Bill Hoffman, Harrowby, Man.** 27-5

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FREE PRICE LIST OF NEW AND REBUILT Royal typewriters and Corona four-bank portable typewriters and all other makes of typewriters on request. Royal brand typewriter ribbons and carbon paper. **Royal Typewriter Agency, 20 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.** 27tf

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MAIL WATCHES FOR ESTIMATE—GUARAN- teed repairs, reasonable prices. **Johnson and Son, Jewellers, 265 Main St., Winnipeg.** 28-5

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

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EVERY FARMER WANTS TO KNOW TO- morrow's weather to plan tomorrow's work. It pays. We have lowest priced reliable weather forecaster on market. Accurate. Dependable forecasts. Simple. Not a toy or novelty, but a real necessity on every farm. Pays for itself. Write now for full particulars. **Manufacturers Distributing Co., Box 403 (Dept. A), Edmonton, Alta.** Dealers also wanted.

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

	Live	Dressed
Fowl, over 6 lbs.	22c	25c
Fowl, 5-6 lbs.	19-20c	23c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	17c	21c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	21c	25c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	18c	22-23c
Ducks	25c	20c
Turkeys, over 12 lbs.	28c	34-35c
Turkeys, 10-12 lbs.	25c	32-33c
Geese	15c	18c
Roosters	12c	15c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Prompt Payments.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO., 5 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG

Live and Dressed Poultry

Our High Prices quoted in The Guide January 15, held good until February 15, inclusive.
ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS ST., WINNIPEG

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 6

Important Resolutions

The first resolution on the agenda, moved by Carl Axelsson, proposed a new preamble to the U.F.A. constitution. It was altogether sweeping in character and met with little enthusiasm on the part of the delegates. A convenient point of order helped out of what for a time seemed an awkward situation and the resolution was quietly interred.

An innocent-looking resolution, proposing to substitute words "two-thirds vote" for "majority" in one of the clauses of the constitution raised an echo of the closed-door controversy. A simple majority vote was all that was necessary to admit a new member, with the result, according to several delegates, that men who were not dirt farmers were getting into the locals. L. B. Nicholson, Dina, and other delegates thought that bankers, merchants and others who were in sympathy with the objects of the organization should not be denied membership in its ranks. A. L. Blue, Rosythe, contended that U.F.A. meant United Farmers and not United Merchants or Bankers. C. C. Reed, Asker, took up the cudgels for the closed door policy. "If you want to run this organization on the rocks the quickest way to do it is to open the door for every Tom, Dick and Harry that wants to come in. How many hayseeds will you find in the Bankers' Association or the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This is not a question of sweet benevolence. I want my enemies outside my own family. The farmer's interests have the other fellow's sympathy alright, but sympathy in this case generally means a fellow-feeling for our pocket books. What we want is a water-tight and air-tight U.F.A." The resolution, requiring a two-thirds vote for admission, was carried.

One of the most important resolutions on the agenda dealt with the responsibility of the U.F.A. group to the organization. As presented it included only U.F.A. federal members. Most of the discussion was directed toward amending the resolution to include provincial members as well. As amended, it reads: "That this convention recommends to the federal and provincial constituency associations that the members of the federal and provincial U.F.A. groups who were elected at the last federal and provincial general elections, recognizing the supreme authority in the association, the annual convention and their delegated officials, the U.F.A. central board and executive, report as group units to these bodies."

Amalgamation vs. Co-operation

The keenest debate of the whole convention took place when the resolution on amalgamation with other provincial organizations was introduced. This was moved by Carl Axelsson, Bingville, who affirmed that the organizations as co-ordinated through the Canadian Council of Agriculture had not brought unity of thought and action, with the result that the farmers had split up into various political groups. The U.F.A. plan of independent and group organization was, he said, penetrating other provinces. Saskatchewan had gone on record as against political action, but there were signs of a change in sentiment. He was in favor of making overtures to the other provinces.

Several directors of the organization vigorously opposed the proposal. A. F. Aitken, Battle River, objected to the insinuation, which had been heard, that the brakes were being put on organization. "If you wish us to have political autonomy we have it already," he continued. "If you want a new national organization I am very much against the idea. We now have a national organization of farmer organizations in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Some of you may not like it, but if it had not been for the council, through which the provincial bodies knew each other and their problems, we would never have had the interprovincial organization of wheat pools. If you give up your autonomy it will be the worst thing that a U.F.A. convention ever did."

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Hens, over 7 lbs. (fat)	24c
Hens, 6-7 lbs.	22c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.	18c
Chickens, 4½-5½ lbs. not stagg	21c
Turkeys, over 12 lbs.	25c
Ducks	25c

No. 2 stock and underweight, best market price. Dressed Chickens and Turkeys, 4-5c above live weight. Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg. Crates on request. For Guaranteed Service tag your Crates **PREMIER, PRODUCE CO.**
124 Robinson St. Winnipeg

Director A. Lunan, Vegreville, said that the provincial organizations should be like the wheat pools in their relationships with one another, the U.F.A. to solve the problems of Alberta and the Canadian Council of Agriculture to deal with national matters.

The result was that the word "co-operate" was substituted for the word "amalgamate" in the resolution and it was then passed. The amended resolution, which has been widely misinterpreted in the press, is as follows:

"Whereas, interprovincial co-ordination and national unity of program and action is essential to complete development of co-operative marketing and political action;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the United Farmers of Alberta, are prepared to co-operate with any or all provincial organizations of farmers that will adopt the principles of industrial group organization as the fundamental basis for industrial and political action;

"And, further, do hereby instruct our board of directors and executive officers to propose to the organizations in the sister provinces the adoption of the Alberta plan as the basis for interprovincial co-ordination and national organization."

Another resolution with a broadening out complexion was one which called on the directors to get in closest touch with the workers of the province with the end in view of forming a labor and workers alliance. This was rejected and a substitute resolution adopted in which the organization "reaffirmed its friendship toward labor and hoped to co-operate with labor in the federal and provincial fields."

Basis of Representation

A resolution advocating a drastic change in the system of representation came from the Medicine Valley District Association. It meant, in brief, that the whole province should be thrown into one constituency with representatives chosen on a proportional representation basis.

An amendment, which, though proposing a drastic change, was felt by the convention to be much more practicable, was introduced by E. A. Hauser, of Big Valley, and carried. His proposal was to have multiple constituencies of three classes: Purely rural; purely urban, taking in towns and cities; and other constituencies taking in the mining areas. Under this plan every class in the province would be able to have itself represented in the legislature.

Wheat Grading

The widespread dissatisfaction with wheat grading this year was reflected in several resolutions dealing with the subject. The main one, coming from the board of directors, recommended that a change be made in the constitution of the Grain Standards Board. It was explained by Mr. McLead, grain sampler for the Alberta Pool, that at present the board consists of nine members from Manitoba, six from Saskatchewan, two each from Alberta and Ontario, and one from Montreal. The resolution asked that the reconstituted board contain two representatives from the trade and two from the producers for each of the three provinces, and one representative each from Ontario, Quebec and B.C.

In the discussion on this resolution the opinion was freely voiced that the characteristics of this year's crop in Alberta had not received fair consideration in setting grading standards. The resolution carried, as did another asking for the appointment of a grain standards board for the Edmonton and Calgary districts to choose the samples on which the standards are set for these districts.

A good deal of time was spent in discussing moisture content and considerable divergence of opinion developed. The convention went on record as favoring the moisture standard be raised from 14.4 per cent. to 15 per cent. The problem content also received its share of attention and much evidence from baking tests was presented. H. W. Wood explained that the conditions of the market in the United States and in Europe were very different. United States millers had built up a demand for bread from northern grown wheat with a high gluten content. There was a scarcity of this on the American market owing to the premium against Canadian wheat and a premium was paid for it. This did not attract Canadians until the premium was high enough to bring wheat in over the border. In Great Britain, where most of the Canadian crop was marketed, the millers blended the wheat from different parts of the world. Nowhere in the world was

140 Egg Incubator \$17.95
30 Days Trial

Freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Double walls with airspace between. Hot water heat. Copper tanks. Double glass doors. Shipped set up, complete with all fixtures. Orders shipped from our Canadian warehouses.

140 Eggs	\$17.95; with Drum Brooder	\$23.95
180 Eggs	\$21.50; with Drum Brooder	\$29.50
250 Eggs	\$29.75; with Drum Brooder	\$39.95
340 Eggs	\$39.95; with Canopy Brooder	\$57.85
500 Eggs	\$59.50; with Canopy Brooder	\$77.40

Freight and Duty Paid

Be sure when you order an incubator and brooder that the prices quoted are freight and duty paid to your railroad station. When you order Wisconsin they are delivered to you freight and duty paid. All orders are shipped from Toronto or Winnipeg, whichever is nearest to you.

Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1927 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 2000 eggs.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 220, Racine, Wis.

Catarrhal Head Troubles

Nasal and Throat Catarrh—Deafness—Ear Noises



Our heads are the most important part of us and it's too bad to allow any Catarrhal head trouble to make you miserable. For you get a reaction all over the body.

If you catch cold easily—have to continually blow your nose and hawk mucus from the throat—have a stuffed up feeling in the nose and ears—have spells of bad breath—with raw sore, tickling throat—get attacks of deafness or dull feeling in the ears—have ringing whistling sounds in the ears, it's high time you began to do something for that head of yours.

FREE ADVICE

Wouldn't you like to know how your head might be freed of Catarrhal trouble? Then just sign this coupon and mail.

This Coupon

entitles readers of this paper to consultation free on Catarrh.

FULL NAME _____

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You'll get plain, practical advice which comes from 40 years of experience in the business of ridding Noises, Throats and Ears of Catarrhal troubles.

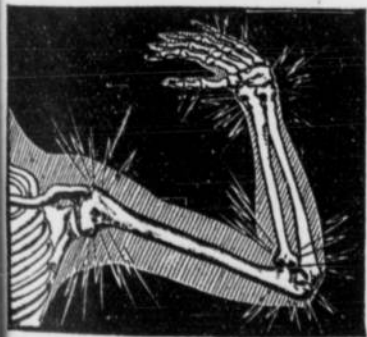
Write now and find out if there is any reason why YOUR Head may not belong to a happy person, rid of Catarrh, as well as hundreds of other folks.

Catarrh Specialist Sproule
446 Cornhill Building, Boston, Mass.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment
Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bed-ridden, some of them seventy in eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.



"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 28N Stratford Bldg.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true

Read the "Information Box" in the Farmers' Market Place.

customers for Canadian wheat paying for it on the gluten content.

Immigration policies came in for their share of attention. A resolution aimed at putting the convention on record as opposed to the Alberta and Dominion governments giving financial assistance to British or foreign immigrants was described by C. C. Reed, of Asker, as being the quintessence of selfishness. Some were trying, he said, to build up a civilization on a bushel of wheat. The country was dying of pernicious anaemia due to lack of capital and lack of homes. It was, in his opinion, intended to be settled by something besides coyotes and he wanted to see every quarter-section with a home on it. He was in favor of the governments spending a reasonable amount on immigration.

Carl Axelson did not believe in bonusing immigrants, but wanted the country to develop along natural lines, while C. H. Harris maintained that if the country was made a good place to live in, settlers would come by the million. Delegate Holder, of Vimy Ridge, believed that the settler from Eastern Canada should get an even break with the settler from Europe as far as assistance was concerned. G. C. Coote, M.P., pointed out that the resolution simply asked that no direct financial assistance be given to immigrants, but that the governments would still be able to spend money on propaganda. The resolution carried.

Two resolutions referring to the conditions under which livestock is marketed were carried. One dealt with the move on the part of the railway companies to abolish free transportation of attendants in charge of livestock, and asked for the continuance of free transportation on shipments to primary markets. The other requested the federal minister of agriculture to work in the closest co-operation with the Alberta Livestock Pool in drafting the proposed new act and regulations thereunder, insofar as they affected co-operative livestock marketing.

The report of the committee on banking and credit was received without discussion. After expressing the belief that a national system of long-term farm loans was long overdue the report stated that the bill brought down at the last session, though not in accordance with the resolutions of the 1924 and 1925 conventions, was still a great advance in that it was an admission of the national necessity for such a measure. The report also stated that the credit and currency system should not be conducted by private interests for gain, but should be owned and controlled by the people through the government. The following recommendations were made:

1. That a central government bank be established with the sole right of note issue and provided with full discounting privileges.

2. That a limit of one per cent. be put in the Federal Rural Credits Bill for administration costs.

3. That a greater measure of provincial control over the proposed rural system be provided.

The report ended with an appeal for a close study of the effect of the burden of interest on all phases of production and with the promise that after the present session of the federal house had concluded the committee would have some very important recommendations to make to the central U.F.A. board.

A resolution, recommending that suitable steps be taken to establish and put into operation a central bank for Canada and that the policy of this bank be controlled in the interests of the people of Canada, was later passed by the convention after considerable discussion.

The officers for the year 1927 are as follows: President, H. W. Wood; vice-president, H. E. G. H. Scholfield; directors, S. Lunn, Macleod; H. C. McDaniel, Medicine Hat; A. F. Aitkens, Battle River; C. C. Reid, Wetaskiwin; E. Brown Castor, Camrose; J. K. Sutherland, Acadia; Geo. H. Biggs, Red Deer; G. Storie, East and West Edmonton; Donald McLachlan, Clyde; A. Craig, Peace River North; Harvey Hanson, Bow River; H. Critchlow, Peace River South; J. A. Johansen, Lethbridge; A. Lunan, Vegreville; S. J. Ewing, East and West Calgary.

Wheat Shipments Through Vancouver

There has been a falling-off of wheat shipments through the port of Vancouver this year of about two-thirds, according to Alderman Woodside of that city, who addressed the convention on Thursday morning. He was backed up by the redoubtable Jas. Weir, who a few years ago, was a prominent figure at U.F.A.

ORDER NOW!!!

Canada's greatest and most sensational closing out sale is rapidly drawing to a close. The final wind-up of the BRITISH ARMY STORES' great quitting business sale is now in full action, with spectacular and amazing values. Order from your Catalogue now—TODAY. Winter and Spring merchandise of all descriptions now being sold at prices that almost stagger belief.

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GUARANTEED NOT SMOKED

Save the coupons and secure a Stainless Steel Paring Knife or a Fountain Pen.

Nowhere in the world are more perfect, more meaty baby fish caught than within a few miles of Connors' plant. Three out of every four tins of sardines sold in Canada are Brunswick. Tasty nourishing and inexpensive.

Ask your grocer for our Sardine Cook Book, or we will send it free.

Connors Bros. Limited
BLACK'S HARBOUR, N.B.

Wheat Growers!



Copper-Carbonate Dust

used with an Imperial All-Metal Dustless Grain Duster will control your Smut

There is only one time of the year to prevent contamination. That is seeding time.

This method endorsed by all the Agricultural Schools and Experiment Stations.

Write for our descriptive circular on Imperial Grain Dusters, and smut control. Sent on request.

The Farm Machinery Sales Company

1205 SCARTH STREET, REGINA, SASK.

Profits in Grain!

The present situation is still confusing. Some of the trade incline to the belief that higher prices will be seen for grain—others predict lower prices. But an analysis on grain conditions based on fundamentals tends to indicate what's ahead. Our daily bulletins based on world conditions scientifically forecast important turns and swings. Write for Week's Trial—FREE!

Write
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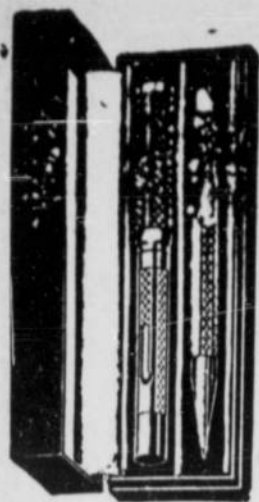
MARKET FORECASTER COMPANY

Winnipeg
Man.

conventions. Mr. Weir quoted extensively from blue books to the effect that the farmers of Alberta were losing millions by not making greater use of the port of Vancouver. H. W. Wood, in reply, stated that when Vancouver gave the Alberta Wheat Pool the service, they would give them the business.

George McIvor, western sales manager of the wheat pools, gave, in detail, the reasons for the falling off in Vancouver shipments this year. Chief among these was the shortage of shipping due to the British coal strike, which caused a large increase in ocean-carrying rates. This, in itself, made it cheaper to ship from Atlantic ports since the increased rates naturally worked against shipping by the longer water route through the Panama.

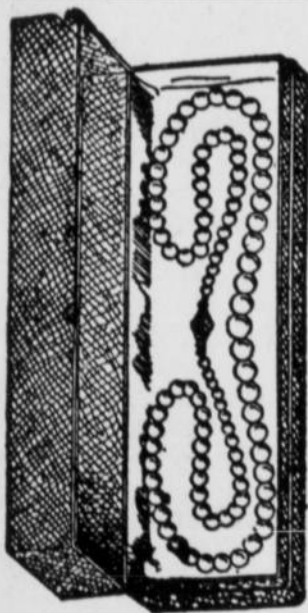
The convention referred the whole matter to the Wheat Pool Board.



FREE To Boys and Girls! Fountain Pen and Pencil Set

Here is a perfectly splendid pen and pencil set free to boys and girls. The fountain pen is made of vulcanite and is a self-filler. It has pocket-clip attached, and is guaranteed for one year by the manufacturer. The pencil is made of nickel with screw top. Under the top is a rubber eraser, and under that is an extra supply of six leads. The pencil has pocket-clip attached and is a perfect beauty. We will send you this set complete, either ladies' or men's style, in a neat box, if you will sell three dollars' worth of lovely Easter Post Cards and Booklets, or Flower and Vegetable Seeds at 10 cents a package. Just send us your name and address and we will send you the goods to sell. When they are sold, send us our money and we send you the complete set with all charges prepaid. Send your order today—before others get ahead of you.

HOMER WARREN CO.
Dept. 118 TORONTO, CANADA



FREE To Girls! Pearl Beads

This string of pearl beads is 24 inches long, with a lovely clasp, set with brilliants. The pearls are what are called "indestructible." They look equal to any Ten dollar String, and come to you in a beautiful satin lined case, just like the picture.

We will send you these pearls free of charge if you will sell three dollars' worth of lovely Easter Post Cards and Booklets, or Flower and Vegetable Seeds at 10 cents a package. Just send your name and address, and we will send you the goods to sell. When they are sold, send us our money and we will send you the pearls and the satin lined case with all charges prepaid. Send your order today—before others get ahead of you.

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Dept. 119 TORONTO, CANADA

Was In Agony With Blisters On Hands Cuticura Healed

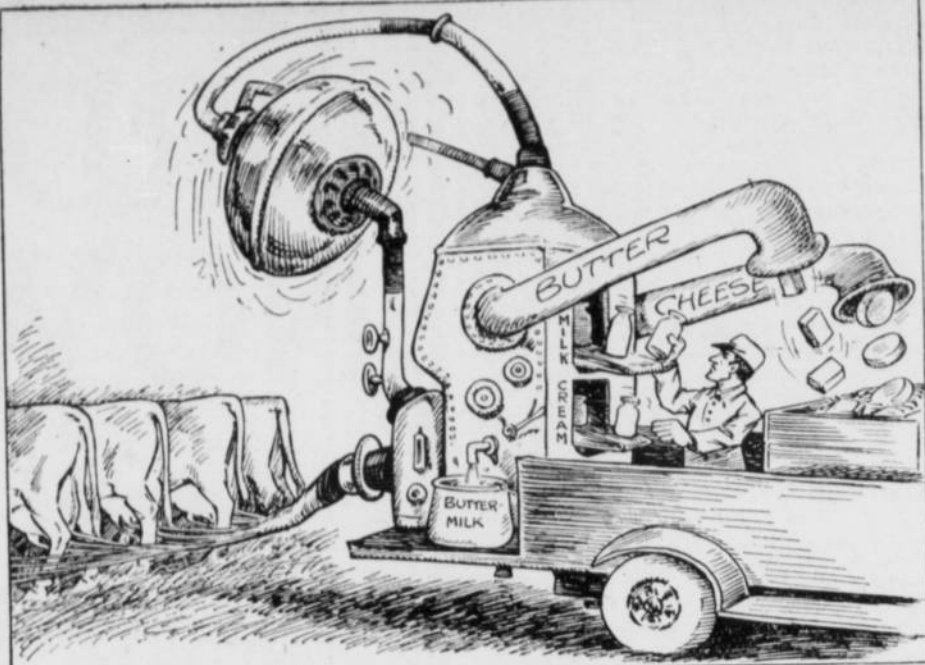
"Eczema broke out in very small blisters on the backs of my fingers. After a few days the blisters would break and then dry up. It itched and burned terribly and scratching caused very red eruptions. I could not put my hands in water or do any work without wearing rubber gloves. I could not sleep nights on account of the irritation, and was in agony most of the time. The trouble lasted about a year.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment so purchased some. After using them a short time I could see an improvement. I continued the treatment and now I am healed." (Signed) Miss Bernice Shannon, R. F. D. 2, Orleans, Vt., Sept. 15, 1925.

Keep your skin clear and your pores active by daily use of Cuticura Soap. Heal irritations and rashes with Cuticura Ointment.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



Knowitall's Portable Combination Custom Milker, Creamery, Cheese Factory and Milk Bottler

The daily drudgery of the dairy is due to disappear and the interminable round of milking, separating and catching trains with the cream cans will soon be a thing of the past. This transformation will follow the latest contribution of the genius of Mr. C. I. Knowitall to scientific agriculture. Noting that for many years it has been the common practice for threshing, wood cutting, silo filling and even grain cleaning to be done on a custom basis he naturally enquired why milking should not be accomplished by a similar method. Satisfied that the country was ready for such an innovation he immediately concentrated his faculties on the production of a machine that would make it possible. But why stop with the milking? Carrying the idea to its logical conclusion he designed the contrivance above illustrated. It is mounted on a truck which goes from farm to farm. From information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the exact proportions of butter, cheese, milk and cream as required by the consumer is produced by merely adjusting a lever. With this triumph of genius visiting his farm twice daily all that is left for the owner to do is to feed the cows and cash the cheques, and dairy farming is thus raised to the level of a part time occupation.

SCREENINGS

"Coming in, Tommy?"
"No, my mother won't let me."
"Come on in. She'll never find out."
"Yes, she will—it's my bath-night to-night."

The Calf—

Mother, it's nice to be a calf
And all day romp and jump and laugh.
Just watch me skip and gallop—Wow!
I do not want to be a cow,
And staid and quiet be like you,
And never say a thing but "Moo!"

The Cow—

It's nice to be care-free and wild,
And shout and play all day, my child;
But use your calf's brains, I appeal!
A calf becomes a cow—or veal.
Wouldst be a cow, my darling, or
Veal cutlets in a butcher store?

"Well, Pat, do the twins make much noise nights?"
"Noise! Shure, each wan cries so loud yez can't hear the other."

"Mrs. Jones, why does Mr. Jones keep on calling you Amelia?"

"Because that is my name, child."

"But mummy says your name is Anathema to everybody who knows you."

Mule—"What are you?"

Ford—"I am an automobile."

Mule—"Gwan! If you're an automobile, I'm a horse."

Boss—"Did you collect that bill?"

Jenkins—"No, sir. He kicked me down a flight of stairs."

"Boss—"You go back and get that money. I'll show him he can't scare me."

He—"You should see the altar in our church."

She—"Lead me to it!"

Counsel—"Now, sir, tell me, are you well acquainted with the prisoner?"

Witness—"I've known him for 20 years."

Counsel—"Have you ever known him to be a disturber of the public peace?"

Witness—"Well—er—he used to be long to a band."

A young woman who came to Columbia to take her degree of doctor of philosophy married her professor in the middle of her second year. When she announced her engagement, one of her friends said,

"But, Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph.D."

"So I did," replied Edith, "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."

Wife (tearfully)—"You've broken the promise you made me."

Husband—"Never mind, my dear, don't cry. I'll make you another!"

Slick—"How do you get so many girls?"

Slicker—"Oh, I just sprinkle a little gasoline on my handkerchief."

Little Lucy (to guest)—"Do you like that cake, Mrs. Brown?"

Mrs. Brown—"Yes, dear, very much."

Little Lucy—"That's funny, 'cause mother said you haven't any taste."

What we can't understand about the radio is how the static knows you have company that night.

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Intense Pains in the Back This remedy gave great relief

Recommends it to hundreds of people

Wm. Hollis, Birmingham, England, learned of Gin Pills in Montreal, ten years ago. He suffered intense pains in the back, caused by deranged kidneys. Gin Pills were recommended to him. He writes:

"I had great relief from kidney trouble after using Gin Pills. I have recommended them to hundreds of people in England and Scotland. I have given many Gin Pills to people troubled with their backs, and everyone has given them the best of recommendations."

"A friend of mine, Wm. Osband, of Birmingham, suffered a long time with rheumatism and swollen feet. I gave him twelve Gin Pills and for the last year he has felt no pain."

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If you have pains in the back, swollen feet or hands, brick dust deposits, constant headaches, failing appetite, suppressed or too frequent urination or feel dizzy, look to your kidneys. Deranged kidneys lead to sciatica, rheumatism, lumbago and other painful maladies. Get a box of Gin Pills at once, 50c at all druggists. National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Canada.

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